Segregation - 1913

FLASHLIGHTS ON THE NEGRO PROBLEM IN SOUTHERN FARM LIFE.

Many Readers Speak Out Concerning Recent Progressive Farmer Utterances Urging Settlement of Negroes in Separate Communities—Striking Letters of Criticism, Comment and Suggestion.

Progressive Farmer July 12/13

By Clarence Poe.

FROM all over the South, as we said in last week's Progressive Farmer, and even from outside the South, letters have come to us concerning our recent editorials on the race problem.

We advocated, it will be remembered, no such extreme legislation as California has adopted to aid in solving its trifling race problem—that State declaring in effect that no one but white people shall own land in that State. We do urge, however, for the good of both races, that the Negroes shall buy land in settlements of their own. As we said last week, fifty Negro families and fifty white families together in a district can have only half as good schools for either race as they could have if all the hundred families were of one race; and with regard to churches, libraries, co-operative societies, social meetings, and nearly all other agencies of vital civilization the same thing is true. To have half the community composed of a separate race cuts in half all the social power for progress, besides driving thousands and thousands of white families from the country. To make our position perfectly clear it may be well to repeat what we said in our issue of June 7.

"The plain fact is that in thousands of communities in the South, the Negro farmers are not only subjecting the white farmers to more or less disastrous economic competition by their lower standards of living, but in many sections the growing number of Negroes is driving the white people to the towns for social reasons. When the white population in a community becomes too small or too scattered, when the white farmer's wife and children find more Negro neighbors than white neighbors around them, a tremendous motive is given for moving away—and if the farmer moves some Negro will probably buy his land at a sacrifice because other white farmers have the same feeling and do not care to buy land in a predominantly Negro community. Such is the Negro's flagrantly unfair advantage for driving white people out of the farms and taking the rural South for himself."

I.—A FLASHLIGHT ON THE ALABAMA "BLACK BELT."

OUR first letter is from a farmer in the Alabama Black Belt which gives a vivid glimpse of conditions as they exist in some parts of the South. Says this correspondent:

"After reading your articles in The Progressive Farmer in reference to the Negro problem, I wish to commend the stand you have taken and trust others may be encouraged to take up this question for solution.

"I live on the rich prairie belt of western Alabama. The farms are large, some planters owning as much as 5,000 acres. One white to 100 Negroes is about the proportion. The Negroes rent the land and are 'advanced' by the landowner. Regardless of what the Negro makes, he is brought out behind by his landlord who holds a mortgage on his stock. To my knowledge negroes have cleared $500 that were brought out $75 in debt. This is for the purpose of holding them for another year. But all this is foreign to what I had intended to say.

"I wish to corroborate your statement in reference to a great many white families moving to town owing to the social conditions being unsatisfactory with so many Negroes present. A great many have left this community for Mobile, Birmingham, Columbus, and other places for this very reason. Social conditions are not at all satisfactory.

"It is difficult to locate Northern immigrants, tho lots of land is lying idle, owing to the preponderance of Negroes.

"Tho inter-marriage is prohibited, there is a mixed lot of 'yellow legs' growing up that will test the supremacy of the white race in a few generations if it continues. After long education and association I fear the legislatures of the South will not have the courage or the backing the California Legislature had. But the problem must be met some time, the sooner the better for all parties concerned."

This letter gives a glimpse of two of the worst features of the present situation—first, the temptation to the baser sort of white men to take advantage of the Negro's ignorance, and secondly, what is the only real danger to white supremacy in the South as a whole, namely, the mixing of the races. We have had great "white supremacy" campaigns to do away with Negro suffrage, but there has never been a day when white supremacy in the South was imperilled one-ten thousandth part as much by negro ballot as it is by this "vilest and ugliest phase of the whole problem," as Hon. Maurice L. Evans called it in an interview with the writer last year. As he said then:

"The white men who are responsible for mingling white blood with black should be the objects of your severest criticism. Your white women should treat such a man as if he were a Negro.... These are the men whose lives constitute the greatest menace to the purity of our blood, and they should be treated as traitors to their color and their country."

II.—VIRGINIA FARMERS TO DISCUSS THE PROBLEM.

OUR next letter is from Prof. J. D. Harris, Burkeville, Va., and brings out the interesting fact that farmers in Nottaway County, Va., have set apart a day to discuss this question. Says Professor Harris.

"I am very much interested in your articles on the race problem in the South. All thinking and observing men agree with you and welcome a free discussion of this question. This week I was invited to make an address to the farmers' club in this county (Nottoway) on 'Rural Problems' and in the course of my remarks I referred to your articles on the Negro question and to my surprise a large number of farmers said they had read your first article and the same had put them to thinking seriously. The chairman of this meeting called my attention to the fact that the beautiful little graded school building in which the meeting was being held was surrounded on three sides by property owned by Negroes. He further stated that he had recently put his 400 acre farm on sale on account of the encroachment of the Negroes.

"These men are so much interested in the solution of this problem that they have set a day in July on which date they will discuss this question fully.

"It is surprising to see how eager the Negro is to acquire land and with what tenacity he holds to it after he has once gotten hold of it. The cashier of our local bank tells me that there is no better loan for his bank than a small loan to Negroes with their property as collateral security. They always meet this obligation to save their little property.

"Segregation seems to be the solution of the problem. I want to commend you warmly for the stand you have taken on this most vital question and I bid you God speed."

III.—A GEORGIA READER WELCOMES THE NEW NOTE.

MR. J. C. Braswell, Lake Park, Ga., expresses his views in this letter:

"Aside from the many good things which come out in The Progressive Farmer; things which are bearing and will continue to bear rich fruitage to the country as a whole and the Southern farmers individually, things which are so self-evidently good as to need no commendation, I desire to give you the 'elbow-touch' on one which may to many, not seem so self-evident, which is, however, in my humble judgment of vaster importance than all others. I allude to your plea for race segregation. I beg to heartily commend you for the stand you have taken, for it is a manly one, and for the reasons you have given, for they are sound and far-reaching. Those reasons are based on facts to which I, and not only I but tens of thousands of other middle class farmers of the South, are and always have been witnesses and victims. I am a witness, and the evidence I offer is that I have all my life lived in mixed neighborhood. I know what it is for a man with nothing but land to rear and educate children in such a place (or I should say from such a place) to scrape together the one thing needful and send them off from you to become acquinted with text books and a stranger to you. Yes, I am witness to all to the truthfulness of all you wrote, about the large landowners going to town, about the social life,—or lack of it—and about church and school lack.

"I am also witness to the fact that no other of those who have access to the eyes or ears of the people come anywhere near to the heart of this matter. Whether they failed from some fancied fear, or from the lack of actual interest caused by its foreignness to them I know not. But I do know that you have beat them all. You have gone straight to the heart with a practical solution of the Negro question.

"And all that you told is true. But you did not tell all. One thing, however, you did tell which did and which does have a deep significance and that was what Gen. Lee said with reference to the effect of slavery on the white people of the South. I am convinced that the presence of the Negroes still saps the energy of the white man, and of the white women more.

"And now another thing and I am done. I see in your plan a key to the door of hope for the negro. It seems to me that once they are segregrated they can be given some voice in at least their own self-government, locally, thus opening to them a door, else closed as long as racial purity shall endure."

IV.—A MISSISSIPPI NEGRO AND A NORTH CAROLINA NEGRO.

IT WOULD not be fair to give the views of white people only in this discussion, so we give herewith an extract from a Mississippi Negro, an ex-slave, who seems to live in a community where the blacks are not properly treated. He says:

"I don't know about Alabama and other Southern States but I do know that the Negro does not nor cannot crowd the white people out of any community in Mississippi. If we own a good farm or horse, or cow, or bird-dog, or yoke of oxen, we are harassed until we are bound to sell, give way, or run away, before we can have any peace of our lives. The only thing we hope to crowd him out of is heaven. We are doing that."

Our next letter from a North Carolina Negro and contains some statements that our white people will certainly do well to consider, despite its somewhat objectionable tone:

"Mr. Poe, to put the Negro off in a corner to himself is not the way to solve the problem of keeping the

rural south to the whites. The thing to do is to teach your people to work, if you have to teach them as you taught the Negro, under hard taskmasters. Upon the whole your people are no account for hard work.* * You, too, have a few white folks that will stick to the farm and labor with their own hands but they are few compared with the number that will not. Your motto is, 'Let the Negro do the work in the sun and the white man work in the shade.' That is why your farms are going from you to the Negro.

"Every little village that starts up, the white people go flocking to it like vultures before a storm. They take their boys and put them in the factories and at some old saw mill. They put their girls in the woolen and cotton mills, all that can get in, and the rest lie around home not doing anything, not learning anything, and not one out of dozen can cook a decent meal. And your madams will not have the 'white trash' about them. The Negro boys and girls go to the corn field, harvest field, cook kitchen, and wash tub. For they can't get into the factories, and I thank God for that.

"The Negro boys and girls work like beavers through the summer and go to school through the winter and the most of them get a common school education, at least enough to do their own reading and writing; and because some of you can't dress your boys and girls just as well as anybody, you will not send them to school. Hence when they want any reading and writing done they have to go to some one to do it for them, and it is just as often their colored neighbor that has to be bothered with them as it is their white friends. I speak from experience, for I have always lived among white people and have had my share of trouble with the illiterates. I have lost so much of my valuable time reading and writing for them and all I can get is 'Much obleeged to you.' Not that I mind accommodating people that appreciate it, but seeing that you white folks think you are so much better than the 'nigger,' you ought to be superior to him in every respect.

"We went out with the lessons learned under hard taskmasters and put those lessons in practice for ourselves and in 50 years have accumulated property to such an extent that it has become alarming to you worthy Caucasians; and because we have educated ourselves and can measure arms with you in almost any vocation in life as far as we are allowed by you 'white folks,' we have become offensive and you do not want us among you. * * *

"Now in conclusion, if you will teach your rural white friends the love of freedom and a home, teach them not to shirk work because the sun is hot and may tan them a little, stop them from drinking so much whiskey, coffee drinking, snuff dipping, and chewing tobacco, then more of them will keep their farms and the Negro will not have a chance at them."

PROTEST AGAINST NEW SEGREGATION MEASURE

Negro Citizens of Baltimore Speak out Against Fallacy of White Law-makers Who Would Put Negroes in One Section—Hearing Held Monday Afternoon.

5-29-13

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE:

BALTIMORE, Md., May 28.—Asserting that the proposed Curtis segregation law was aimed at the efforts of Negroes to acquire better homes and that its passage would do an injustice to both Colored and white citizens, a large number of representative men and women of the race entered an emphatic protest against any such legislation before the City Council Committee on Police and Jail Monday afternoon.

The protestants represented every avenue of life, and were for the most part those who had purchased homes in better neighborhoods. Not a single white man or woman who does business in a colored neighborhood—and there are hundreds of this class—was on hand to aid his patrons in fighting the unjust measure.

The various speakers were introduced by City Councilman Harry S. Cummings, through whose efforts the hearing had beeen grantd. Following the delivery of the various addresses against the easure, Councilman West, author of the bill recently declared invalid by Judge Elliott, urged that no action be taken on the pending bill until the Court of Appeals had handed down a decision on the appeal that has been filed.

In calling attention to the purpose of the gathering, Councilman Cummings said that his views expressed in his address to the City Council on March 28, 1911, when the West ordinance was being given its final reading had not changed a particle. He argued that the Curtis measure was not fair to the race, asserted that the colored people had an intense desire to better the irhome life and quoted his speech before the City Council two years ago. The Rev. John A. Holmes declared the measure was unfair and urged that the race be given a square deal. He asserted that while the race had produced no anarchists, blackhanders or nihilists that discriminatory laws may have a tendency to produce such.

Mrs. Emma J. Truxon, in an eloquent appeal, asserted that there was no need for this kind of elgislation and averred that property values in neighborhoods where the race had gone had generally increased, and in some instances had doubled in value. She declared that heta dvocates of such legislation were actuated solely on the ground of color. She told the committee that such measures made the white people treat the race with contempt, citing the fact that a white man had deliberately spit in her face while she was reading a book on a Preston street car the day before.

Dr. Edward Short told the committee that the health of the colored people who lived in good houses on the large streets was decidedly better than those who dwelt in alleys and that sanitary quarters were a boon to the whole populace.

C. C. Fitzgerald, the lawyer, declared that his experience in buying property for clients had taught him that property values had generally increased where colored people bought real estate. He said that the records of the Appeal Tax Court would show that there had been a general increase in the assessments of property in the best colored neighborhoods.

Dr. Ernest Lyon declared that the measure was not designed to promote peace between the races as that obtained already.

"Remember you are not dealing with aliens," he said, "ignorant of the spirit and purpose of American institutions. You are dealin with American citizens to the manor born, whose every interest is bound up with yours. You are dealing with American citizens who constitute the bone and sinew of the industries of this commonwealth, who labor for you and spend every dollar of their wages in the comercial life of this city.

Other speakers were the Rev. W. Edward Williams, Prof. Mason A. Hawkins, E. B. Taylor, the Rev. Dr. George F. Bragg and the Rev. Dr. A. Brown.

No action was taken on the measure by the committee, but it is thought the committee will make some recommendation Monday.

VILLARD ATTACKS WILSON'S POLICY

The New York Age

Says President's Idea of True Democracy Is Paradoxical

10-23-13

WILSON INVITING DANGER

Chief Executive May Go Down In History as Man Who Set In Motion Terrible Forces for Evil.

SEGREGATION IN BALTIMORE

Meeting Held to Protest Against the Creation of Two Unequal Classes Contrary to United States Constitution.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 22.—Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the New York *Evening Post,* was principal speaker at the anti-segregation meeting held at Bethel A. M. E. Church Monday evening, under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. During his address Mr. Villard denounced President Wilson's "Jim Crow" policy at Washington and also criticised Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo for drawing the color line in the Treasury Department.

Mr. Villard stated that he had known President Wilson for the past two decades, that he had supported him for President, but that the chief executive's democracy had been found to be limited both by sex line and color line. "He is far behind the times in his steadfast exposition to woman suffrage," said the speaker, "and he fails utterly to see that to discriminate in his democracy against anyone is to bring his whole carefully-reared edifice to the ground. The principles upon which our democracy rests must apply to everybody without discrimination as exactly as a law of science."

In paying his respects to Secretary McAdoo Mr. Villard declared the Secretary of the Treasury had put into the hands of the Republicans an issue by which it could again control nationally. He characterized McAdoo as "a passing phenomenon in our political life," for the part he is playing in segregating colored clerks in the capital city of the United States. "After he has retired from office the mischief of segregation will go on unceasingly, and the division of the Register of the Treasury will be speedily known as the nigger' division," Mr. Villard said.

Segregation at Baltimore Un-American

Mr. Villard further declared: "I am here to protest against the un-American policy of segregation now attempted for the third time by ordinance in this city. We oppose this policy for many reasons. It is contrary to the best interests of the community as it is opposed to the wishes and desires of the colored population which it seeks to degrade; it is an attempt to turn back the hands of time not by a year or by decades, but a century, and to establish on American soil the abominable Russian ghetto from which hundreds of thousands are now fleeing. It is unworkable, economically impossible, and indefensible, and bound, if attempted, to increase and not decrease race hatred and friction.

"It is, we believe, contrary to the Constitution of the United States, and, beyond all doubt, to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence. Finally, it is another step in the persistent effort to create two unequal classes within this republic—the advantaged and disadvantaged—totally unmindful of the fact that history established but fifty years ago by the blood of hundreds of thousands that this nation cannot exist 'half slave and half free.'"

After stating that everywhere in Europe, save Russia, ghettoes had been abolished, Mr. Villard said: "At bottom here in Baltimore, the chief motive behind segregation is the desire to prevent the depreciation of real estate by sales to colored people; but the old argument that it is really necessary to preserve the purity of the Anglo-Saxon is also again trotted out. This purity of the Anglo-Saxon race is greater than charity, since it is made to cover a larger multitude of sins—rape, murder, theft and the prostitution of the black women by whites. Injustice and oppression stalk behind it and rejoice in the effectiveness of its bogie.

The "Race Purity" Myth.

"If the Russian 'Black Hundreds' are without his excuse for wrong-doing, they have never, it must be said in fairness, sunk so low as to make the question of rents or of land an excuse for degrading those whom they would oppress. What could be more selfish and more ignoble than to make the progress of a race upward depend upon the price of land? Were the colored people so unfortunate as to increase the price of land, would there be any talk of segregation? No, there would be as great a demand for colored tenants as there is for colored labor in the South to make money for their white rulers, and nothing would be heard of the necessity of separation ordinances to keep the peace. Our old friend Race Purity would be permitted to remain in the background for another more suitable opportunity to play the stalking-horse."

Segregation - 1913

SOUTH CAROLINA VIEWS ON GROUPING THE RACES

Striking Utterances by a South Carolina Business Man, a South Carolina Editor, a South Carolina Farmer and an Ex-South Carolinian—Disastrous Consequences of Present Policies Portrayed.

By Clarence Poe. Progressive Farmer

Progressive Farmer July 26/13

LETTERS continue to come to us from all quarters concerning our recent articles on grouping the races in separate communities in the South—for the good of whites and blacks alike. In The Progressive Farmer two weeks ago we printed expressions from Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi, but South Carolina's voice was not heard. This was not because South Carolina had not spoken, however, for we then had two notable letters from the Palmetto State, besides others that have since come in, and this week's discussion is given up entirely to our Palmetto State readers. Each letter given herewith brings out a new argument for the grouping of the races we are advocating. The white women on the farms would be vastly better protected if they lived in wholly white communities such as we are urging; economic conditions would be improved, as Mr. Quillen points out; and as for moral conditions and racial purity, it is impossible to say how vast would be the change for the better.

I.—AS A WELL-KNOWN PUBLIC MAN SEES IT.

HERE is the letter from a well-known South Carolina public man, a student, and man of affairs:

"It's a big question, and a very vital one. Of course, the great trouble with our farmers as a class is that they don't want to work too much; if they were not inclined to be lazy, they would have long ago improved their condition. They would rather work Negroes in a cotton patch than make twice as much money in some other way. This condition is thoroughly illustrated in those sections of our own State, such as around Barnwell, where at this season many of the farmers are coining money shipping vegetables, while their neighbors peck along in the same old way. But that is an old story with you.

"The point is that our farmers become enraged when you suggest getting rid of the Negro, in any way. They say they hate the Negro, when as a matter of fact, they love him very dearly, and don't want to get along without him. They can work him, cuss him and kill him; and they could not do that with any other sort of labor; it might bring on international complications, such as they are stirring up now in California.

"It's a strange condition. I have written column after column protesting against lynchings, but as a matter of fact I would not, for a great deal, live in the country, with the ever-present dread of an outrage such as brings on lynchings. Our farmers take the risk, and many of them do not realize it; and few of them would be rid of the race that makes the risk inevitable. But of course, you are right. The encroachment of the Negroes, as land-owners especially, makes the fuller social life of the country impossible; and it is the lack of the social environment that has driven the white boys and girls to the towns.

"You might enact a State law similar to the city ordinance in Baltimore, and similar to one I see has just been adopted in Atlanta, forbidding one race to purchase land, or to live, in a given area in which the majority of the holdings are in white hands, or the majority of the residents are white. But from a larger viewpoint, from the view of uplifting the Negro, is that a wise policy? Can the race rise, segregated? Is not the contact with the white race the Negro's best chance?

"Have you ever read Carlyle McKinley's 'Appeal to Pharaoh?' I had a copy once but loaned it and it has been lost. It would be considered chimerical in this day, perhaps, but to my mind it is sensible; it is a plan for deportation."

July 26-13.

II.—A BRILLIANT EDITOR'S VIEW

A BRILLIANT South Carolina editor, Mr. Robert Quillen, of Fountain Inn, — Northern-born, we believe,—looks at the whole matter from an economic standpoint, but reaches the same conclusion as ourselves. To begin with, he discusses the tenant system, and quotes the story of the stranger who accosted the inhabitant of a tumble-down house on a run-down farm:

"'Pardon me,' said he, 'but this farm of yours looks like it needed a square meal. It's the sorriest looking place I've seen on this trip.'

"'I reckon you're right, stranger,' answered the native; 'yes, you shore are. But thank Gawd, hit ain't my place. I'm jest rentin' it!'

"Strip the humor from this ancient yarn," says Mr. Quillen, "and you will find a deal of bitter and primitive philosophy.

"The native felt no shame over the condition of the place; he shifted the responsibility; he was merely a transient.

"Can you imagine him investing good money and hard labor in soil improvement? Why should he? It is a simple matter to move. There are always other farms to rent—usually run-down farms.

"But suppose he owned the land. How long before he would be planting trees, trimming hedges, painting his house, repairing fences, feeding the soil for next year's crop? * * *

"Now consider the matter of roads. Cities have paved streets. Forests, jungles, prairies have no roads of any sort. It is the simple law of supply and demand. Where there is much traffic, there are splendid thoroughfares. As traffic decreases, the quality of the thoroughfare falls. More people, better roads.

"The same law of supply and demand—the same principle of possessing all you can pay for—governs the public school system. Cities have splendid schools, not only because there is a demand for such schools, but because people in cities can foot the bill.

"In rural sections, where there are comparatively few children, the desire for high-grade schools may be as keen as in the city, but the burden of support is not so widely distributed—there are fewer men to pay the piper—and the schools are of necessity inferior. So here, again, density of population rules.

"Yet in this school matter there is another element that adds to the white farmer's burden—an unfair, galling element. It brings us to the heart of the subject. Let us consider the Negro.

* * *

"Nearly all Negro farmers are tenants. Their possessions are few. They are mule-and-muscle farmers, knowing little of scientific agriculture.

"They pay little tax, but they breed a prodigious number of children. They want these children educated and—the white farmer pays the bill—most of it.

"Having two school systems to support, the white farmer pays for more than he gets, and because he can pay no more, neither school system is highly efficient.

"Don't blame the Negro. His ambition to educate his children is natural, and worthy. It is only the system that is wrong.

"We all respect a decent hard-working Negro, but we can't 'neighbor' with him. Our women folk are—we may as well be frank about it—our women folks are a little afraid of him. And neither you nor I are anxious to buy a farm across the road from a Negro. We want white neighbors, and we are willing to pay a higher price to get them."

Mr. Quillen then sums up his contentions as follows:

"1. The soil must be cared for—built up to a higher efficiency; roads must be improved; school systems must be made better.

"2. Tenants will not give these matters the attention that land-owners give—not if they are merely human tenants.

"3. The Negro, whether owner or renter, is an unsatisfactory neighbor. He decreases land values and adds to the white man's school burden.

"There is but one solution. **The land must be tilled by white owners.**

"You may argue all around the point; you may advance theories and try complicated systems, but in the end you must conclude that the future of the South rests upon those white men who own the soil they till. They are the guardians of the soil's fertility. And they—and they only—will be true to their stewardship.

"They are the men the South depends upon for permanent improvements for church and school buildings, for good roads, for future good citizens.

"A man is not a good citizen because he owns land, or a poor citizen because he rents. But, other things being equal, the home-owner more fully appreciates his responsibility to the State, to humanity, and to posterity—and his feeling of responsibility is the root and branch of good citizenship.

"The South must have more home-owning white farmers."

III.—AN OBJECT LESSON FROM THE SALUDA VALLEY.

MR. J. Frank Fooshe, formerly of Greenwood County, S. C., now Assistant Manager of The Progressive Farmer, tells how his own father was forced to move out from the fertile Saluda Valley by the crowding out of white farmers by the increasing numbers of Negroes around them. He continues:

"The story of what followed is written in dilapidated homes, in wasted lands, in a gully-like road that is no longer a part of the public road system, and in other outward evidences of changes that have taken place. There are still a few white people in a stretch of several miles along the river, but these are without even the blessings of a rural delivery. It is with difficulty that they attend church and the conditions are anything else than favorable for the attendance of their children upon school.

"Several plantations have been cut up and sold to Negroes. These black people, as landlords or tenants, are having a hard time of it. While the lands in other sections have doubled and trebled, and in instances not a few increased in value several times over, those in the territory referred to, which was at one time looked upon as the most fertile in the county, will command but little if any more than then, notwithstanding the fact that a dollar now does only half duty as compared with the time when cotton was four to five cents a pound. Not even the Negroes have been helped by the changes that have practically given them control of a long and narrow territory up and down the banks of the Saluda River. Across the river there is a wider and longer strip where the same conditions exist in a more intensified degree. It would take years and years to restore either section, the one in Greenwood or the one in Laurens, to former conditions."

IV.—A SOUTH CAROLINA FARMER'S BURNING WORDS.

OUR last article, the one with which we shall conclude this discussion, is from a South Carolina farmer who speaks with a great deal of feeling because, like the writer in his boyhood, he has felt the keenness of the economic struggle with the Negro and also realizes the hideous and sickening danger to racial purity that is inherent in present conditions. We do not support this

South Carolina correspondent in his demand for radical legislation and we know conditions in his section are extreme in some respects, but in view of what he says, and in view of what we all know as to conditions throughout the South, we do ask this:

Do not the future of the white race, the future of our Southern rural civilization, and the improvement of moral conditions, all alike demand some such remedy as The Progressive Farmer is advocating?

Here is the letter from our South Carolina farmer, which concludes this week's symposium, but we have other letters for later issues and we shall be glad to hear from all interested readers. Says our Palmetto State reader:

"I have read with deep interest your article on the race problem, and I am entirely in accord with you, except that I think you did not go far enough in picturing conditions or applying the remedy.

"Hundreds of well meaning white people have for years used their money, means and time for the upbuilding of the Negro's economic condition, seemingly without a thought as to the effect it would have on the poorer classes of their own race. The picture you have drawn of white families being forced to leave the farm to get white association, to educate their children, etc., is only too true.

"But competition with the Negro is far more responsible for our white people leaving the farms than all other factors combined. If you doubt this, inquire at any cotton mill from Richmond to New Orleans and you will find that nine out of ten families left the country because they could not make a decent living. The crop they raised sold for less than cost of production. This was caused, could have been caused, by but one thing: Negro competition. He, the Negro, could and did make crops and exist on less than the white race had to have.

"Mr. Poe, you will pardon me for a personal experience. In the community where I live, I have a reputation as a first-class farmer. I have a wife and six small children. We live as economically as possible, often doing without things that many other people would consider necessities, and yet we often barely clear expenses. Within sight of my house lives a Negro family, consisting of 11 members. Their living expenses are never more than half as much as mine. At the present, I probably make three times as much per acre as they do, and it is only by this extra production that I am able to exist.

"Now, what chance will I have when the Negro through the efforts of well-meaning (but fool) white people and through his ability to copy, raises his production to anything like mine? His expenses never increase in proportion to his production. In fact, by some hook or crook the Negro reduces his expenses when he buys land. Everybody knows that 90 per cent of the Negroes spend more money when working for a white man than they will spend when working for themselves.

"In regard to the social problem, practically the entire race would like to have social equality. I hear some one say that the white race will never submit to social equality with the Negro. At present we would not, but time and contact dulls the most sensitive minds, and if you will observe, we are passing almost without notice cases that would have caused trouble a few years ago. For instance my attention was called to a white man coming in town with a Negro a few days ago, who I was informed was his son. I was also informed that this Negro son lives on his place, helps him with his business, and comes in daily contact with his wife and daughters. I know personally of more than one family, not over three generations removed from pure Negroes, who associate on terms of social equality with the white people where they live. Within a few miles of my home a Negro child was born to (supposed to be) white parents, a reversion of type which you know often goes back three or four generations. A minister in the South Carolina Conference informed me that one of his churches was made up of this kind of mongrel people, all passing for white.

"California is paving the way for the only solution of the problem. Give us laws to prevent Negroes owning or leasing farm lands and you have solved the problem—indeed two problems in one; for once you have eliminated the Negro as an independent farmer you can get all the desirable immigrants you need, but so long as present conditions exist, how can we invite people to come from other sections to work under conditions which we find unbearable for so many of our own people? Now in conclusion no doubt you will say such a law would be unconstitutional. I say change the Constitution, and I want to say further that the strongest opposition we will encounter will come (strange as it may seem) from town land-owners and supply merchants, a great many of whom would willingly condemn their country to a mongrel civilization, for the sake of a little temporary profit."

WHITE PROPERTY OWNERS QUARREL

The N.Y. Age
9-11-13

Suit Brought as Result of White Woman's Refusal to be Bulldozed

BIG LAW SUIT PROMISED

Mrs. Caroline Morolath will Insist She Has Right to Rent to Negroes in "Restricted District."

REGARDED AS A BLUFF

Suit Brought by Association Looked Upon as an Effort to Intimidate Negroes in Harlem.

Finding it impossible to intimidate Negro tenants of properties in West 137th street, between Lenox and Fifth avenues, it is said that the Harlem Property Owners' Association is trying now to intimidate and coerce white property owners who are willing and anxious to rent to Negro tenants. The first indication of their effort in this direction is a suit entered against Mrs. Caroline Morolath, owner of the property at 125 West 137th street, by Rafael Greenbaum, 127 West 137th street, for $10,000 damages for alleged depreciation of the value of his property by reason of the fact that Mrs. Morolath has rented her property to Negroes, thus making it impossible for Greenbaum to rent or sell his property to white tenants.

Mrs. Morolath refuses to be controlled by the association and will make a vigorous defense. She has employed Counselor Wilford H. Smith to represent her interests in the matter and an answer to Greenbaum's suit will be filed on or before August 20.

The John M. Royall firm of real estate agents has charge of the renting of this property and it is due largely to their influence that this and other properties in what is called the "restricted section" has been opened to Negro tenants. Mr. Royall has received assurances from Mrs. Morolath that she will fight this case to the court of last resort, if necessary, and that she will not be dictated to by any body as to whom she shall rent her houses. She has a number of other properties rented to Negroes and their tenancy is perfectly satisfactory to her. She has never signed the agreement which is purported to exist between the white property owners of Harlem that they will not rent to Negro tenants, and she does not believe that any action of the sort entered by Greenbaum, who is backed, it is believed, by Taylor's association, will have any standing in law.

Most "Restricted" Block in Harlem.

It is said that there were more white owners in this block to sign the "restrictive agreement" than in any other block in Harlem, and they have fought all efforts to open houses in this block for Negro tenants. Some time ago Negro tenants occupied the premises at 102-104, but the property was bought in through the influence of the property owners' association and the Negro tenants were requested to move. At present the property at 178, in this block, owned by John Pruss, is occupied by Negro tenants.

John M. Royall is agent also for this property, being the only firm of Negro real estate dealers who are in charge of property in this block. Litigation of some sort was started against Mr. Pruss sometime ago, and abuse and unbecoming language directed at the tenants by white hoodlums in the neighborhood caused them to move out. The house stood vacant three months, it being impossible to find white tenants to occupy it. Finally Mr. Pruss won out in the litigation and Mr. Royall has again filled it with Negro tenants. Mr. Pruss is out of the city at present, on his vacation, and it has been impossible to learn the nature of the litigation.

An AGE representative called upon Mr. Royall and asked for a statement concerning the attempts of the white association to restrict Negro occupancy of Harlem houses. Mr. Royall said that while the suit was intended for intimidation, Mrs. Morolath was determined to defend her property rights and would not be dictated to. He is deeply interested in the outcome of this suit because it is the continuation of a fight he has been making for years. By Mrs. Morolath's winning in this case the question of a "dead line" for Negroes in New York will be settled. Mr. Royall said he was glad Wilford H. Smith had been retained in this case as it would be only fitting that a Negro lawyer should be a contributing factor in bringing about such results as were hoped for.

SEGREGATION MEASURE TAKEN TO HIGHER COURT.

6-26-13

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 25.—Arguments were heard Tuesday in the Court of Appeals against and for the decision of Judge Thomas Ireland Elliott declaring the Baltimore segregation law invalid. The case came before the court on an appeal that had been noted by the City of Baltimore. Attorney General Poe represented the State, City Solicitor Field of Baltimore the latter municipality and William L. Marbury, strong advocate of the repeal of the Fifteenth amendment, represented the white segregationists. W. Ashbie Hawkins, of the Baltimore law firm of Hawkins and McMechen, made the main argument against the contention of those holding the segregation law to be valid. C. Ames Brooks also made an argument along the line of Mr. Hawkins.

The case before the Court of Appeals was that arisin out of the indictment of John H. Gurry of Baltimore, for an alleged violation of the segregation law. Attorney Hawkins filed demurrer against the indictment, averring that the law was unconstitutional, and Judge Elliott, who was then sitting in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, decided in favor of Mr. Hawkins' contentions.

Mr. Hawkins, in his argument related the history of the passage of three segregation laws by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. He declared that the law was class legislation and contrary to provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment and concluded his argument by saying: "This ordinance is not aimed at protecting the health, morals or safety of the community, nor to provide for its general welfare. It is but an effort to protect what one class believes to be its property rights."

SEGREGATION DENOUNCED

New York Post Official Speaks at Mass Meeting. 10-21-13

BALTIMORE, MD., Oct. 20.—Segregation and other alleged discriminations against the negro were denounced by Oswold Garrison Villard, president of The New York Evening Post, and other speakers at a mass meeting here tonight under the auspices of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Villard characterized the race segregation ordinance recently enacted in this city as "contrary to the Constitution of the United States."

The speaker also opposed the proposed plan of segregation in certain departments of the Federal Government at Washington.

NORFOLK SEGREGATION LAW IS INVALID.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 11-20-1

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 19.—Police Justice James S. Barron Friday rendered a decision on the Norfolk segregation law, declaring the ordinance to be unreasonable, void and invalid.

In the opinion of Police Justice Barron, the ordinance providing that the question as to whether a block or section should be white or colored is to be determined by the ownership of the property is unreasonable when it should be determined by resident in the district.

Segregation - 1913.

Alabama Reader Protests.

THAT Negro from North Carolina presented some suggestions of which we may well think. But there are still more vital questions. As human beings who claim to take the Bible as our guide, isn't it about time to bury this "bloody-shirt" idea and try to realize the truth of Paul's assertion that God has made of one blood all nations. We pay out thousands of dollars every year to send missionaries away to convert the heathen, and nullify the good we might do by our un-Christian attitude towards certain classes of our brothers here at home.

Dyas, Alabama. GEORGE P. BABCOCK.

Badly Needed in South Carolina.

YOUR plan for the segregation of the races is all right, if only we can get our farmers to see it, and get our town and city land-owners to see it, too, and act upon it. Now, whether the segregation of the races will become practicable or not remains to be seen. Judging from the past, the almighty dollar will play a large part in its decision. For sixteen months I went through South Carolina as State Lecturer for the Farmers' Union, and I can speak from strong conviction, that the dwelling of the two races in too close proximity is one of the greatest menaces to our agricultural up-building and social betterment. The instances you cite of white families—whole families—moving away and into town because of the close proximity of Negroes is fully confirmed by my own experience and observation as I went all over our State and witnessed just such tragedies—pathetic and sickening.

J. B. O'NEAL HOLLOWAY.

Newberry, S. C.

(By R. W. Thompson.)

(Bureau of The Freeman, 1337 Wallace Place, N. W.

Washington, D. C., November 27. Supreme Vice Chancellor Joseph H. Jones of Cincinnati, Ohio, has addressed a letter to each of the grand chancellors in the cities where there are lodges of the Knights of Pythias, including Washington, calling attention to the fact that Samuel C. West and Jefferson D. Norris, both employes of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, are foremost in keeping up the agitation for the segregation of the colored citizens of Baltimore. General Jones makes note that he has advised G. W. Squiggins, general passenger agent, and Daniel Willard, president, both at Baltimore, that the Knights of Pythias throughout the country will use all of their powerful influence to discourage the use of the B. & O. by the members of the order and by the colored people at large while these men are in the employ of the company.

General Jones further informs these officials that of all the roads in the land the Knights have felt friendly toward the B. & O. and, as the local representatives of the road will attest, the order has repeatedly advised and encouraged their delegates to travel over its lines in preference to others when there were competing lines running to places of meeting.

It is stated that the Knights have already succeeded in having Mr. West "called down" once, but he seems to have paid no attention to his first warning. It is desired that the company put a stop to his activities against the liberty and citizenship of the Negroes of Baltimore or eliminate him from the place he holds in the claim department of the road. It is said that Mr. West represents one of the most prejudiced wards in the city of Baltimore, and that he feels that he cannot be re-elected unless he caters to their narrowness by keeping the race question alive. The fight inaugurated by General Jones and his brethren will be pushed to a finish, it is declared, and the local chancellors are urged to write to the B. & O. officials in their several neighborhoods, as well as to the main office, with a view of letting them know that the continuation of West and Norris in their employ will mean the loss of thousands of dollars of the colored people's money. It is believed the B. & O. officials will "sit up and take notice," as a similar campaign, led by Baltimoreans, resulted in the taking down of signs designating certain accommodations "For Colored People," etc.

At last the colored people have taken a decided stand against segregation. Segregation is being advocated not only in reference to where we may live, but also in reference as to the public places wherever we may come in contact with members of the other races.

I remember once of reading from a distinguished suffrage leader that freedom of the press, freedom to worship God according to the dictates of one's own conscience, the downfall of chivalry, had all been attained through one long sea of blood, and the dying gurgle of the martyrs, and that now civilization was making its last grand protest against the wrong of ages and was calling for equal suffrage for the women of this country. With our women once empowered with the sacred right of ballot, then civilization will have finished her task, and in so many words that the world would be like God would have it be.

My friends, little does the nation know how dangerously it is playing with its own fate and destiny. The fate and destiny of this nation and the fate and destiny of the Negro are so closely interwoven that they are inseparable in that when one succeeds the other succeeds, and when one fails the other fails. No, the work of civilization will not have been accomplished in the granting of the ballot to the women alone, but whenever the haughty and supposed superiority spirit that animates the breast of the Anglo-Saxon has been crushed and he sees through eyes other than prejudiced eyes and realizes the brotherhood of all mankind, will it be accomplished.

De Tocqueville, the eminent French scholar, says in his "Political Economy" in so many words that the white man of America is fighting a hopeless battle in his prejudice toward the Negro and that it his fear for him rather than his disrespect for him that prompts him and keeps alive the spark of prejudice that glows.

The several clubs and societies around the city have drafted resolutions of protest against the insults that are being offered our people. Amang which may be mentioned the Cane Club, the Good Fellows, Alpha Omega, Una Voce. It is to be hoped that if no hearing is received by the whites who seem bent on segregating us that our people will at least show their manhood and womanhood enough to at least refuse to be segregated by staying away from those places that segregate.

NEW KIND OF SEGREGATION AT NORFOLK NAVY YARD

The Afro-American Baltimore

Portsmouth, Va., December 11. —There have been all kinds of segregation since the Democrats have been in charge at Washington, but there is an amusing attempt at segregation in the navyyard here.

Colored employes work side by side with whites, breathe the same air and do the same grade of work, but they cannot get drinking water from the same spigot that the whites use.

There is a big barrel of water in one of the shops, with two spigots. Though they drink the water that comes from a common source, and which is altogether in the barrel colored employes must not use the spigot from which the whites get their water. This phase of nonsensical segregation is amusing to the many visitors.

"Strongly Urges Segregation."

I AM one of the plain class—never tried to write for any publication. But I have felt that I wanted to encourage Mr. Poe in advocating his views in regard to segregation of the Negro. The conditions he speaks of are right here in our midst. Negroes are on all sides, nearer than any white people; and north and west from two to three miles deep. Nearly all are tenants. Some few own their homes and are as good citizens as any Negroes, I suppose.

When I married and came here over 11 years since, I saw at a glance that we needed more white people tho the situation was not so bad as now. Our school district was large and then could not number enough scarcely for two teachers. I tried to encourage our white folks to get white tenants. They said they would rather have the Negroes; could manage them better. Since then the two largest land-owners have moved to town to school their children and stocked their farms entirely with Negro tenants.

We have five little daughters, ages from ten on down. I am uneasy to send them to our mail-box (about a quarter of a mile) and listen and watch until I know they are coming. Husband has been looking for another location off and on for several years, for the sole reason of having white neighbors and better school advantages, etc. He has not succeeded in finding a place to his notion, but when he sells it will most likely be to one of the families named—only at a sacrifice—to be farmed by more Negroes. No white people care to come in and our place has been in my husband's family for three generations. Husband has spent his life of 52 years here. He worked hard to buy the others' interests, beside improving it, and to have to leave it will be hard, even if he could get more than the real worth of it.

MRS. B.

FROM all parts of the South and even from States North and West, letters have piled in on us by way of endorsement, comment and suggestion concerning our recent article advocating the plan of having Negro farmers buy land in communities to themselves instead of mixing in with white communities. This plan was not proposed out of feeling against the Negro. It will benefit both races. Consider the school question, for example. Fifty Negro families and fifty white families together in a district can have only half as good schools for either race as they could have if all the hundred families were of one race. With regard to churches, libraries, co-operative societies, social meetings, and nearly all other agencies of vital civilization the same thing is true. Separation along these lines—in neighborhood groups—is bound to come, and will make the South a different place. In next weeks's paper we expect to publish a page of readers' letters commenting on our plan.

RACE RAISES FUND TO FIGHT SEGREGATION

New York Age 10-27-13

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 8.—Negro citizens of Baltimore have raised over $500 within the past two weeks to fight race discriminatory measures. Following the enactment of the segregation law, separate cars and other race repressive measures were broached.

The city is apparently tranquil, even though there have been numerous race clashes. One colored man shot four persons last week who were in a mob that bombarded his home. He was given three months in jail on each of the three shooting charges and prayed a jury trial in the fourth. His attorneys noted an appeal on the charge on which he was released on $500 bail.

WIN IN BALTIMORE

N. Y. Age 8-7-13

Court of Appeals Knocks Out West Segregation Ordinance—Court Holds It is Illegal to Put Negroes in One District.

Baltimore, Md., August 6.—The West Segregation has been knocked out by the Court of Appeals. Another ordinance is already being talked of, but the Negro citizens believe they can defeat all segregation measures in the higher courts. The decision is regarded as a big victory for the colored people. Counselor W. Ashbie Hawkins conducted the case in the lower and appellate courts.

SOCIETY WOMAN CONDEMNS SEGREGATION

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 11-20-13

Among the prominent white citizens of New York to express indignation over the segregating of Government employees at Washington is mentioned a wealthy society woman who was a prominent Wilson worker during the Presidential campaign, having been connected with one of the advisory committees. Although she is averse to publicity in the matter, she has declared that the movement to segregate employees of the

United States Government is not only silly but un-American, and has announced intentions of taking the matter up with President Wilson.

Why Segregation of the Black and White. 8-10-13

(Clarence Po— in The Progressive Farmer.)

We favor segregation because it is necessary to give our women and children and their families a satisfying social life.

We favor it because it will insure them greater safety and protection.

We favor it because it will give them better schools and churches.

We favor it because it will open the way for co-operation and co-opertive enterprises—work in which it is almost impossible for whites and blacks to work together successfully.

We favor it because it will improve moral conditions in the relations of the races.

We favor it because it will give the rural south what it most sorely needs—a greater proportion of white people. (1) by stopping the crowding out of white farmers by negroes, and (2) by providing all white communities such as white people from other sections will be willing to move into.

We favor it because ambitious young white men will then be willing to go into these all-white communities as tenants, work and save, and become good farmers and good citizens, whereas they are unwilling to go in and compete with negro tenants.

We favor it because it will provide certain sections in which these ambitious white tenants can buy land without having to compete with a negro to get it and beat the negro making a reckless bargain for it.

NATIONAL PETITION AGAINST JIM CROW AND COLOR SEGREGATION BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

New York — 9/20/13

To the President of the United States, Hon. Woodrow Wilson, White House, Washington, D. C.

Sir—This is to certify that we, the undersignde, are surprised and indignant that, under your administration, there should be any rules made by mmebers of your cabinet, to segregate employes of the national government by race or color. We protest against this as a plain insult, public degradation, and insufferable injury to colored Americans, the establishment of caste in this free republic. We petition you to reverse, prevent and forbid any such movement by your bureau chiefs, in accord with your promise of fair, friendly, just and Christian treatment of your colored fellow citizens.

Name .....

Address .....

Name .....

Address .....

Name .....

Address .....

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Fashionables of Akron Resent Negroes Buying Property in Neighborhood

Montgomery — 8/14/13

AKRON, O., Aug. 13—Angered at the purchase of property by negroes in the fashionable residence district of North Hill, members of a Citizens' Vigilance League posted warnings on negro homes in that vicinity early today, threatening forcible eviction.

It was declared the negroes bought property on the North Side, then forced big purchase prices to induce them to move.

The police have taken extra precautions to guard against disorder.

Before 1865 there was no serious segregation problem in this country. Since that time be question has been more or less important at various intervals. Just now the negro employes in the government offices at Washington are complaining bitterly against the practical segregation which is fast coming into effect. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is helping the negro employes make the fight. Oswald G. Villard of The New York Evening Post, a newspaper of pro-negro traditions, is chairman of the Board of Directors of this organization. The efforts to change the laws of nature have ever proven impotent and worthless, and the sooner these people quit trying to push the negro into places where he will be objectionable to white people, the better will be their service to the negro race.

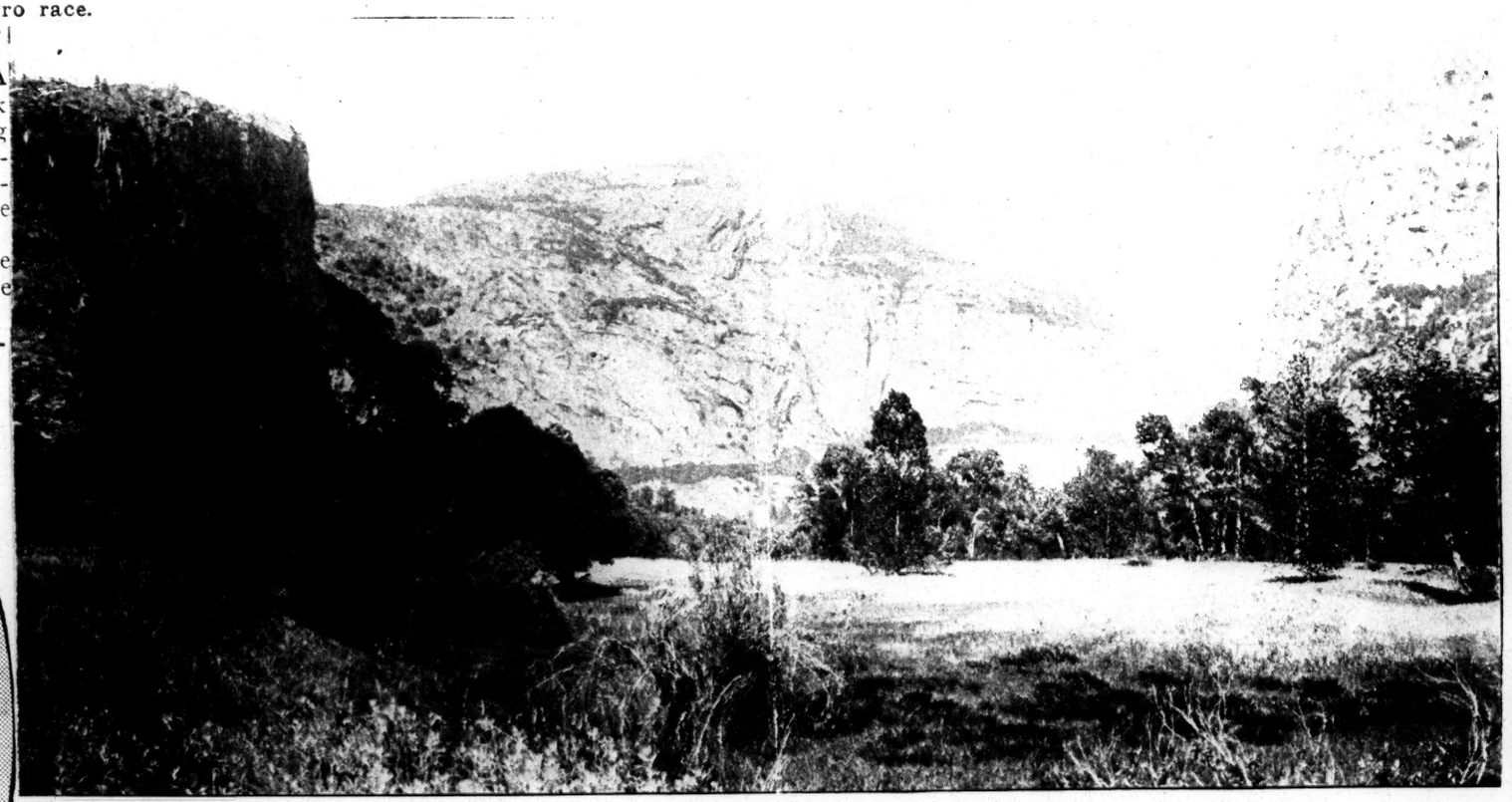
New York Age — 10-9-13

A SEGREGATION LAW FOR NORTH CAROLINA

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 7.—Last week during the extra session of the State Legislature a segregation bill was introduced, by the terms of which white and colored people cannot live in the same block or neighborhood.

The bill will effect our entire State and will work many hardships upon the Negro citizens.

JOHN M. ROYALL



Photograph by J. N. Le Conte.

Literary Digest — 12/2/13

THE FLOOR OF THE HETCH HETCHY.

This view shows the lower end of the valley. The line of vegetation about a third of the way from the bottom of the grey granite cliffs in [illegible] will be the waterline if the valley is changed into a lake.

Segregation — 1913

RACE DISCRIMINATION AT WASHINGTON

11-20-13

SINCE the passage of the amendments designed to give equal political and civil rights to negroes, the District of Columbia has made no distinction between the races. Negroes could ride freely in the street cars, and were accepted on equal terms as clerks in the departments on civil service examination. Even under the Democratic administrations of President Cleveland and under a Southerner as Secretary of the Interior, there was no discrimination.

But now there is a change. Clerks in executive departments are now separated by color. The negroes work in separate rooms, or behind a partition, and must not eat in the same lunch rooms or wash in the same toilet rooms. There had been no trouble these forty years, not even under Democratic administrations, but now the colored clerks, men and women, are to be kept separate, as unfit to mingle on even terms in the business of the Government. Think how Japanese would resent such an insult; think how self-respecting colored employees, gentlemen and ladies, do feel mortified and indignant.

Negroes all over the country are holding meetings of protest and carrying their protests to the President. The defense offered in the President's behalf is that Bishop Walters said it would be all right. If he did say so it is the end of all his influence in the negro churches. But we can hardly believe it. It would not be surprizing if Southern members of the Cabinet should wish to carry the distinction between the races to which they have been accustomed at home, into effect in the departments under their charge. But even Mr. McAdoo, who, altho a Tennessean, comes to his present office from New York State, defends the new practise, saying that "there is no segregation issue." Nevertheless he proposes a "distinctly colored division in the Registry of the Treasury"; that is segregation. In various bureaus colored women have been put in a room by themselves; colored men have been treated in the same way, and there are dressing rooms labeled "For Colored Women."

Secretary McAdoo is absolutely wrong if he asserts that there is no segregation issue. He is himself creating and defending it. He says: "I shall not be a party to the enforced and unwelcome juxtaposition of white and colored employees." But he is a party to breaking up an equality of treatment that has worked peaceably for nearly forty years. He has consented to subject citizens of equal rights to the humiliating experience of being fenced off from associates no better than themselves, and to allow them to be labeled as inferiors and outcasts. He sets back the clock of civilization in subserviency to a cruel demand that colored men must not rise to the level with white men, but must be kept down in their place. And this is democracy!

We do not imagine that Secretary McAdoo originated this segregation, or that he is chiefly to blame for it; but he has defended it in his department. We trust he has done it unwillingly. The negro deputation to visit the President well says that segregation cannot be justified, but "is calculated and intended to stamp colored citizens with a badge of indignity, making them menials and inferiors in the house of a Government that knows no racial distinctions among all its citizens." It is not patriotic, it is not democratic.

FENCING OFF THE NEGRO

THE RACE PROBLEM may be solving itself by the evolutionary process, as wise observers assure us it must do, but its path to the ultimate goal is not without occasional jars, the latest one being caused by the movement for residential segregation in some of the large Southern cities, notably Baltimore and Louisville. The council of the Maryland city recently passed an ordinance providing for race segregation, and the other day the State Court of Appeals affirmed its constitutionality. In Louisville the question has been agitated considerably, and the idea has received the indorsement of the Louisville *Times*. The Baltimore *Sun*, professing the kindliest sentiments toward the colored people of the city, advises them to "accept the situation as fixt by the present law and not undertake to keep alive an issue which it is to their best interest to remove from the field of agitation." The New York *Evening Post*, on the other hand, insists that the legislation is undemocratic, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* holds that it is "class legislation, violative of the spirit if not of the letter of the Constitution." It is generally predicted that the ordinance will not be accepted as final by the negroes until the Supreme Court of the United States has passed upon it. The argument of the opposition is summed up in an article by Samuel Want in the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, from which we quote in part:

Lit. Digest 11/1/13

"It is a settled rule of decision in the United States Supreme Court, before which the question of the constitutionality of the legislation in question will come for ultimate determination, that legislation may be stricken down as unconstitutional where its operation is to deprive persons of some constitutional right or guaranty, even tho the language of the enactment, taken alone, could not be held objectionable.

"Applying this principle to the segregation legislation the significant fact is that in its operation—having regard to the conditions existing in this city—it absolutely prohibits negroes from occupying any of the desirable residential sections of the city, with a few insignificant exceptions.

"No real analogy to the segregation legislation can be found in the laws providing for separate accommodations for colored people in schools, street-cars, and railroad coaches, for in all such cases the very essence of the decisions upholding the statutes is that substantially equal or at least satisfactory and reasonable accommodations are to be provided, notwithstanding the separation, while in the case in hand the essential effect of the legislation is to deprive a portion of the population of the right to occupy any (with rare exceptions) but the least desirable sections of the city."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says "the ordinance is a kind of sumptuary legislation," and "analogous to the prohibition laws that have been enacted in many of the States." This paper thinks that Southern cities other than Baltimore have "found it possible to prevent the invasion of select residential neighborhoods by undesirables, either white or black, without resorting to discriminatory enactments, the immediate effect of which is to aggravate race prejudice." Viewing the problem from a Southern standpoint, the Charleston *News and Courier* says:

"In the South, where in questions of this sort we deal with facts and not with theories, the belief will prevail that Baltimore's experiment is likely to work out for the good of both races and that it will promote the material progress of the city. The fact that sentiment among the white taxpayers of the city is overwhelmingly in favor of segregation is not needed to justify the change.

"Every Southern city knows where its disease centers lie. It may not be the negro's fault that he does not maintain proper sanitary conditions in his home, for generally he fails to understand the need of sanitation; but it is stretching the idea of democracy pretty far when it is used to prohibit a step which is sure to be an effective preventive of disease."

No definite steps have been taken in the Kentucky city, but of the problem the Louisville *Times* says that—

"Sooner or later, it must be settled. The sooner it is settled the less is the danger of friction between the races, the greater the saving in property values, the more certain that reason, not passion, will dictate the decision reached."

SEGREGATION IS HELD VALID BY COURT.

The Richmond Planet.

Judge Chichester Declares Ordinance of Ashland Sound.

9-20-13

Ashland's segregation law has been held valid in every respect in the Circuit Court of Hanover county, Judge R. H. L. Chichester having handed down an opinion in the case of the town of Ashland against John Coleman.

Several months ago the town of Ashland enacted a segregation ordinance which is modeled after that in force in this city. Soon after it was put into operation a colored man, John Coleman, undertook to make his home outside the prescribed "colored" area. He was haled to court and the penalty of the law imposed. He then appealed, acting on the advice of his counsel, C. B. Jones, and the town employed James E. Cannon of this city, to appear in behalf of the ordinance. In May last the case was argued before Judge Chichester.

Yesterday the opinion came down, and every contention of the defendant Coleman, was denied, the ordinance being held valid in every way. The points relied on by Coleman for a reversal of the ordinance were that the town council was not vested with such powers as to enable it to pass such a measure, and that if such powers were contained in its charter, the enactment of such an ordinance was in contravention of the fourteenth amendment.

Judge Chichester holds that the town was well within its rights when it adopted it, the same could be enforced, and that there was nothing in the ordinance running counter to the fourteenth amendment.

The usual suspension of sixty days was allowed in order to permit counsel to appeal to the Supreme Court.—Richmond, Va. Journal, Sept. 17.

Equal Rights Sunday.

9-13-13.

The National Independent Political League requests that every clergyman in the United States observe Sunday, September 14th, 1913, as Equal Rights Sunday, and have special prayers and sermons for equal rights for those denied them, the Colored Americans, denied even by the Federal Government itself. Petition Almighty God and appeal to the people against this sin. Rev. Byron Gunner, president. Wm. Trotter, secretary.

Every Colored church, every literary association, every lodge, every Equal Right society in the United States is urged to send a delegate to the sixth annual meeting of the National Independent Political League at Boston, Mass., September 15-17, 1913, also citizens of every city. Act at once.

ORDINANCE.

The Negro-hating white elements in Baltimore have not given up the struggle to segregate the colored people in that city. On last Monday another segregation ordinance was reported to the Second Branch of the City Council by Councilman Curtis, on the part of the Second Branch of the Committee on Police and Jail.

It is stated that the new measure is made to conform to so much as is known of the Court of Appeals' decision holding the West ordinance invalid, and also to fully protect the rights of all citizens, irrespective of color.

This measure while professing to do one thing actually does another. It is a patent, adjustible ordinance which virtually gives the Police Board and its representatives and employees the power to do as they see fit in the location of white and colored people. While professing to protect property rights, it practically confiscates these rights. The ordinance provides that a citizen may be denied the right to occupy his own property.

The language used is as follows:

After prohibiting the occupancy of any house in a "section" of any block by either a white person or a colored person, if the remainder of the "section" is occupied by persons of the opposite race, and defining a block as both sides of the longitudinal part of any street of the city lying betmeen the two nearest streets completely crossing it at each end, and a section as either side of such block, the ordinance provides that:

"No new residence shall be erected in any section of the city unless a declaration be made in the application for permit to build stating whether said residence or residences shall be occupied by white or colored people, and that a permit shall not be issued unless at least a section occupied nearest to one end or the other of the section desired to be built upon shall be occupied partly or entirely by the race the building or buildings are to be occupied by."

Violations of the provisions of the ordinance are to be punished by a fine of from $5 to $50 for each day the violation continues, or imprisonment in the city jail from 30 days to a year. It is expressly provided in this connection that the owner or agent of a building who shall permit it to be used in violation of the ordinance shall be deemed to be equally guilty of a misdemeanor with the person occupying the building and shall be subject to similar penalties.

It is also provided that whenever a majority of the leasehold owners resident in any block shall declare in a written and signed statement filed with the Police Board that they desire their block to be relieved of the preventive provisions of the ordinance then such block shall be open to the occupancy of both white and colored persons and shall so remain until the residents of that block shall be constituted entirely of white or of colored persons, when it shall again be subject to the preventive sections of the ordinance.

The ordinance is to take effect as soon as passed and signed by the Mayor. The report submitting it to the Council was signed by all the Democratic members of the committee which had it under consideration but it was not signed by the Republican members.

We are at a loss to understand why it is that the colored Democrats of Baltimore and vicinity were not able to bring to bear enough influence to at least split the Democratic vote upon this question, even if not able to defeat it.

The records show that the Republican members declined to sign the measure. We cannot for the life of us see wherein this new ordinance is less obnoxious than the former or wherein it is constitutional. To deny to one the use of his property is to confiscate the right to peaceably occupy it. Race prejudice now is everywhere rampant in this country. Let us hope that with the lapse of a few more years better conditions will prevail.

We are in favor of contending against all forms of oppression either in the race or outside of it. Supine submission to outrage will only tend to increase the ills from which we suffer.

THE GREAT NEGRO "SEGREGATION."

Columbia State.

In its article last week touching the "negro question," The Independent (New York), remarks that "The North and the West have no such peculiar question as the South has with its seven millions of negroes who are the chief workers, and who are given a legal and social status inferior to that of other citizens, and must be maintained."

The Philadelphia Public Ledger, commenting on the Baltimore "Segregation Ordinance," last Saturday, said that "The South, without equivocation has nullified constitutional amendments, believing that the policy therein propounded is inherently wrong and disastrous." The Public Ledger further on in the same article adds that "In all sections of the country and in the great political parties a growing acquiescence in this nullification is evident."

For the sake of the discussion we may concede the "nullification" as well as the extravagant assertion of The Independent that seven millions of negroes are the "chief workers" in the South, but only an ignorant Pharisaism can account for the neglect of these Northern newspapers to acknowledge the truth that this negro question is one of the North and West, too, and that those sections nullify the constitution (though perhaps with "equivocation") continually, so far as the negro is concerned.

In plain words, the North and West are "segregating" the negro in the South. They do not enact statutes "discriminatory" against the negro but they erect a social and economic barrier which the negro does not and can not cross.

Granting that the negro is denied his "rights" in the South, and that he is held fast in a condition of social, economic and legal inferiority, that he is oppressed by his landlords, robbed of the political privileges of an American citizen, given scant justice in the courts and lynched upon slight provocation (such is his plight as such publication as the Independent describe it), it follows inevitably that he would cross the Mason and Dixon line to the land of promise and liberty, were he not prevented.

For ten years cotton has fetched good prices and negroes have been paid about double the wage that they formerly received. It is in the power of millions of negroes to flee to Northern and Western States now if they wished to do so and it seems that they would brave any climate in preference to enduring the wrongs that the North says they are subjected to in the South.

Why do they remain in the South?

The explanation is perfectly simple. The average Southern negro has learned from the experience of some of his brethren that he has even less chance to obtain a home in a white section of a Pennsylvania city than in a Georgia town. He can't get work as hotel waiter, barber or driver of a motor-car or team in the South when he can get it in the north. The negro bricklayer and carpenter receive for better treatment in the South than elsewhere and he sees the textile mills of Massachusetts closed to him in favor of Poles, just as they are battles of Boyne and Aughrim against James II and his French allies. It is Ulster that to this echoes the religious politics of the seventeenth century in the toast still drunk to the "glorious, pious and immortal memory of the great and good King William, who saved us from popery, slavery, knavery, brass money and wooden shoes"—a toast which concludes, in the words of Peter Browne, "a fig for the Bishop of Cork"!

At this instance, it is, of course, impossible to follow all the grievances or to understand all the issues that go to furnish the remarkeble bitterness which the expectations of Home Rule has aroused to new heat. That such a heat should survive the years goes to show the lasting blight of a political issue that had to do chiefly with religion—no matter how necessary it may have been at the time that the conflict divide on such a difference. For generation after generation victorious and supercilious Ulster has looked down serenely upon Catholic Ireland that fought for James and the Church. It has held the offices, handed down the honors that came from the English favor. It is natural that, with such an issue kept alive, the Orangemen should be hated by the Irish. It is natural that they should hate the Irish in turn. Ulster loses its head in immediate embarrassment of a shift of policy after centuries, when it turns against the government which has befriended and enriched it.

"Home Rule" for Ireland is one of the things long written in the stars. Ulster merely "kicks against the pricks" with its eleventh-hour hysteria. With the qualified veto of the House of Lords in force in favor of the Commons, the pledge of the Liberal Party is certain to bring Home Rule an accomplished fact not later than June. England, proverbially slow to wrath against its malcontents, will hesitate to the last moment to take repressive measures against the Northern counties. But that it will act in the end for the maintenance of English sovereignty and for respect to the English constitution, can not be doubted. Ulster, in the family of the British Empire, is not unlike an unspoiled child that resents the arrival of the time when it must accept the democracy of the household. All its argument and, of all, its firebrand oratory and agitation, can not avail to hinder Home Rule, or to thwart the march of destiny toward the realization of a free Ireland.

ATLANTA NEGROES TO FIGHT SEGREGATIO

Have Decided To Go into The Pockets and Raise Sufficie Funds To Carry Measure United States Supreme Cou if Necessary—Big Lawyer Who Know Constitutional La To Be Employed.

6-26-13

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

ATLANTA, Ga.—As has been long e pected here, the City Council has last passed the segregation act and has been signed by the Mayor.

The Negro citizens of Atlanta a resolved to fight this unreasonable a unnecessary measure to the last dit and they feel that they not only ha justice on their side but a large pc tion of the citizens of the white ra who do not believe in any unjust ar unnecessary act.

Without soliciting aid from the out side, they have decided to go into thei own pockets and take this measur through every State and National cour if necessary until the law has been de clared unconstitutional, as your corre spondent feels it will.

There are plenty of big lawyers who can be found to fight this case, and the colored people are going to see that their rights are vindicated and the insult offered them by the City Council is blotted out.

THE MARYLAND AGONY.

New York Age 10/9/13

Maryland, perhaps the most Catholic State in the country, except Louisiana, shrould by that sign be the most liberal and humane in its treatment of its race problems, but it is far otherwise. During the past ten years the State has been in an agony of race prejudice, with Catholic Baltimore as the storm center. All sorts of legislation has been proposed and much adopted by the State and the city of Baltimore, aiming directly at curtailment or denial to Negro citizens of the right to vote and be voted for, to equal accommodations on land and water, to buy and sell property and to occupy or rent the same as other citizens do, except in segregated districts, and to the right to be protected from mob violence.

The Jews of barbarous Russia are subjected to all the disabilities the Jews of Baltimore, and they constitute a large and influential body of the citizenship, seek with others to impose upon their Negro fellow citizens. In such a situation we are all the more able to appreciate the glowing tribute the Baltimore Afro-American Ledger pays to Col. Charles Jerome Bonaparte for his long, firm and consistent advocacy of "equal right to all; special privilege for none."

It is creditable to the Negro citizens of Maryland, and especially of Baltimore, that they have fought the determination to rob them of their rights and to degrade their manhood with a splendid courage and resourcefulness.

BALTIMORE, MD.

5/11/13

Baltimore, Md., April 30.—Following closely upon the segregation law being declared invalid by Judge Thomas Ireland Elliott, Democratic members of the City Council are bent upon passing another segregation law. One was introduced into the Second Branch City Council Monday night.

W. Abbie Hawkins, who made the legal argument which resulted in the law being declared invalid, will be tendered a banquet next Tuesday night.

He has fought against the law without remuneration, besides having contended successfully against discriminations on boats and railroads on the eastern shore of Maryland.

Mr. Hawkins is one of the oldest colored lawyers in Maryland, and has conducted a number of important cases of equity courts. He is Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

The local lodges of the Knight

Segregation - 1913

RACIAL SEGREGATION NECESSARY TO EDUCATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Aug. 9, 1913
Progressive Farmer

By CLARENCE POE

WE HAD expected to resume discussion of Western co-operation in this week's Progressive Farmer, but the uninterrupted flow of letters on racial segregation continues to push other matters aside. And this is perhaps just as well because we might as well admit that the present wholesale sandwiching of whites and Negroes in our rural districts is perhaps the main thing in the way of developing rural co-operation in the South. If we can once get groups of wholly white communities, it will be far easier to get the farmers in them to pull together, whereas at present the white people in the South are too scattered to win success with ten thousand co-operative enterprises that would succeed if white farmers were grouped together. And especially does the present sandwiching of whites and Negroes militate against education—against good schools for both races. Your community, if a white community, might be able to support a good nine-months high school perhaps when it cannot afford a six-months' one-teacher school at present.

It is fitting therefore for us to discuss this subject in this "Education, Co-operation" department, and it is fitting for the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union to discuss it. That such a policy as we are advocating is sorely needed throughout the South, we believe 90 per cent of the white people admit, and if this is true, we believe it is a slander on our people to say that they cannot work out a solution. They can if they will, and it will come sooner or later.

* * *

Some Further Illustrations.

ILLUSTRATIONS of the need of some policy might be given indefinitely. Before us now as we write this is a personal letter from a friend in Virginia who says:

> 'It is the gravest problem confronting us of the South to-day—this selling land promiscuously to the Negro race. In my neighborhood the white school population is 12. The Negro school population is 140. Can I be satisfied to raise my children under such conditions? I am trying to sell out. Have been offered $12,000 cash for my farm by a Negro. It is worth $20,000 and would bring it if the surroundings were different."

And in the writer's own experience, as has already been said, the problem has confronted him repeatedly. The old homestead in which we were reared is absolutely vacant this year, we having refused to sell to a Negro, and the white family who were there last year having left because there were not enough white neighbors in the community. There was something epic, something tragic, about the letter we had only last week from a cousin who lives on a strip of this old farm. "It looks like sometime we will have to give up this community to the blacks," he wrote me half-despairingly, and yet with a determination to make yet other efforts before giving up—and all at once the epic significance of his struggle dawned upon us. He is a hero of the rear-guard of our ancient Anglo-Saxon civilization who still keeps the colors flying and still wages a valiant battle to hold a community for the white race and the white man's civilization, tho almost surrounded by a silent, insidious, ever-advancing opposition. And he is but a type—a type of thousands and thousands of others who are similarly fighting similar tragic battles all over the South from Virginia to Texas and whose appeals, alas! have been but voices in the wilderness, unheard and unregarded by the town-dwelling leaders of our race.

* * *

Negroes Stand Together; White People Don't.

EVERYBODY knows that the Negroes stand together. They are notoriously clannish in everything. They help one another even to the extent of shielding Negro criminals from the law.

But while the Negroes have been pulling together in this way, what has been the attitude of our white people in this vital matter of saving the rural South to the white race? Everybody knows that the shameful and disgraceful fact is that the white people have not been pulling together, but that the white city land-owner and merchant has too often practically taken sides against the struggling white tenant and small farmer and in favor of the Negro. I once said to a big plantation owner living in Memphis who had lands in Mississippi, "What Mississippi needs is fewer big plantations cultivated by Negro tenants and more thrifty, enterprising, industrious small white farmers—more white people. Why don't you try to get white tenants?" "I don't want them," he replied. "They won't spend money and run accounts at our stores like the Negroes will, and besides they soon want to buy land themselves. The Negroes make more money for us"

In other words, the Southern white farmer not only has (1) the economic disadvantage of competition with the Negro's low living standards, (2) the social disadvantage of being forced from his home when Negro neighbors become too numerous, but too often (3) the big plantation owner denies this struggling white man a Negro's chance to rent land simply because he is thrifty and ambitious to own a home—tho thrift and home-owning are two of the qualities needed to make a State great. Must the State then be ruined, the fundamental virtues discouraged, and white people denied an equal chance to the land in order to make easier profits for a few city-dwellers—men having no interest in a rural civilization because they have no stake in it? This is indeed one of the most serious phases of the whole problem and it is no wonder our small farmers feel somewhat bitterly about it. One South Carolina farmer, it will be recalled, ended his article two weeks ago by saying:—

> "I want to say further that the strongest opposition we will encounter will come (strange as it may seem) from town land-owners and supply merchants, a great many of whom would willingly condemn their country to the mongrel civilization, for the sake of a little temporary profit."

* * *

Where There is a Will There is a Way.

IN SIMILAR vein, Mr. C. P. Grizzard, of Virginia writes:

> "It is a deplorable fact that our merchants, our horse dealers, and our land owners will help the Negro when they would refuse help to the poor white man. Large farms are a curse to the South. The owners will take their families to the villages and cities to give their children better school and social advantages and rent out their farms to the Negroes."

From a Chatham County, N. C., reader comes a somewhat similar expression:

> "The Negroes first ran us out because some white people moved to town, became merchants who furnished supplies for the Negro to make their crops, and now have sold their country land to them in farms containing 20, 30, or 40 acres, and occasionally 100 acres or more. They sometimes give them a long time for payments, the Negroes seldom getting out of debt until they go to public works to get out. They settle on these farms, have large families generally, and simply crowd us out, causing us to seek a village or town where white people can co-operate, have schools and churches, and where it is understood that no Negroes own lots mixed with white people."

There is your problem—the ruin of a rural civilization by people who have no stake in it and so don't care. For that reason it might be best to amend our suggestion of last week—our plan for having white land-owners in a white district decide whether or not any land should be sold to Negroes, and vice-versa—by limiting it to resident land-owners. Certainly the future of the social life of a community should not be determined by men who don't live in it and don't care whether it is a fit place for a white man to live or not.

It may be that the Atlanta segregation and the similar segregation plans we have suggested for our country districts might be declared in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment. Some lawyers think so, some do not. But we repeat that if our people make up their minds that segregation is a good and necessary thing, they will find a way to put it into effect—just as they did in the case of Negro disfranchisement despite an iron-bound Amendment specifically designed to prevent it.

If such a direct law as we proposed last week would be unconstitutional, might not the same result be effected indirectly by saying that no land should be sold to any man in any specified district if a petition against the sale were signed by a majority of the resident land-owners in such district? In a predominantly white community then, it could be understood (or formally declared) that this law would be invoked only to keep the community white, and so the matter would be settled without further trouble.

"Where there's a will there's a way." This

thing can be settled if the people make up their minds.

* * *

What We Can Do and What We Can't.

IT MUST be settled, however, by a combination of public sentiment and some such moderate legislation as we have suggested—legislation bearing equally on both races. All talk of a law directly prohibiting land-ownership by Negroes, like the California law prohibiting land-ownership by Japanese, is out of the question and is specifically unconstitutional, the difference being that Negroes are citizens and Japanese are not.

Perhaps we shall also need some further legislation, however. One of our readers, for example, Mr. Isaac H. Smith, of Scotland Neck, N. C., thinks the crop-lien law must be repealed. We quote from his letter:

> "I think your views on the Negro are sound. When our North Carolina farmers get rid of the Negro and the crop-lien law, we will have the finest farming country in the world.
>
> "I would like to call your attention to the crop-lien law. It was passed many years ago to assist farmers to make a crop—to mortgage something not in existence. It was a blessing at the time but now it is a curse—like protection for infant industries; but they never get grown. I don't think the farmers will ever be independent as long as they have this law to fall back on. It has taken the control of the labor and put it in the hands of the big merchants."

We should like to hear further expressions on this subject.

* * *

Put All the Children in School This Fall.

OUR letter from a North Carolina Negro has stirred up a lot of discussion; and while a few subscribers thought we should not have printed it, we believe our white people ought to know what the Negroes are saying and thinking, and this letter gave them an idea. And we ought also to see frankly to what extent the Negro told the truth about some things, and keep these things from being true any longer. Here, for example, is a vigorous rejoinder from Bro. R. H. Jones, a Farmers' Union man from Lemon Springs, N. C.:

> "The North Carolina Negro's letter should cause every white reader of The Progressive Farmer to wake up. Especially should it stir the pride and ambition of every white boy and girl in the South to secure the best education possible if they have to live on bread crust and dress in coats made of guano sacks.
>
> "God bless you, white boys and girls, the Negroes are not ashamed of their clothes. They have discovered that it takes knowledge and not fine clothes to develop a boy or girl into a man or woman of intellectual ability to achieve success in every undertaking. Boys, keep your faces and hands clean, dress the best you can, work and educate yourselves, and you have two inseparable powers—education and industry—that will stay by you if every other thing on earth fails. A fool may and does laugh at clothes out of fashion, but a wise man will not sneer at a well-rounded and developed mind."

The Farmers' Union which was perhaps the chief agency in getting compulsory education in North Carolina, should now bestir itself to compel all the children to go to school as Bro. Jones suggests, and no father or mother should let a child stay away for lack of fine clothes. The writer would never have got any schooling at all if he had waited for them. We must see that every white child goes to school and then that the schools train for work and industry. Make every boy study agriculture.

Our white readers have also bridled mightily at the North Carolina Negro's boast about the industry of his race and his charge that white people are not willing to do hard work. Mr. James C. Dabney, Lorman, Miss., sends a typical answer as follows:

> "I have a white man with me that comes by lantern light every morning and feeds while I get up and build the fire in the stove and do what I can to help my wife with breakfast. We tried a Negro cook but after she made an effort to get here early enough, she gave it up. When breakfast is ready I go out and ring the bell, the hired man and my family sit down to breakfast. If he is going to the field that day his team is harnessed ready for work. You can imagine the scene in the Negro's house: 'Get up, John, don't you hear that bell? You better get down to that barn or Mr. Jim will be up here after you again.' * * * * * There isn't a Negro in this neighborhood that has been able to get out in the sun and do a day's work with my hired man nor any that could make me hunt shade."

This is the spirit that will make the South great.

BALTIMORE QUAKES.

When Hon. Cummings Breaks Forth in Star Spangle Banner Fashion on Segregation of His People, Many Southerners Were Heard to Say If He Were Only White He Would Be a Man.

(Special to The Defender.)

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 3.—Mayor Preston has fixed his signature to the administration segregation ordinance, making it a law. The ordinance makes it a crime for any white person to use as a residence or place of abode any house, building or structure in any colored block. The same restrictions apply to the colored race. The legality of the ordinance was attacked by Councilmen Harry S. Cummings and Mr. Benswanger. The bill passed by a vote of 15 to 4.

Baltimore goes on record as fathering one of the most iniquitious bills ever enacted by a city government. The bill is a creature of race prejudice of the lowest and most inhumane nature. Such an act is a blot on the name of Baltimore and its citizens and reeked with Negrophobia. The opposition to the bill was made by Harry S. Cummings, the only colored solon in the body.

The news that Mr. Cummings would speak attracted some city officials and taxpayers to the chamber. Mayor's secretary, Robert E. Lee, City Librarian Coyle and City Statistician Flack were among those present. His speech, which was a defense of the colored race and a plea for fairness and kind treatment, was listened to with deep interest. He said:

While I know that it is not within my power to prevent the passage of this ordinance, yet I feel it my duty toward my people and toward the cause of justice to oppose it by my voice and my vote.

This ordinance, like the others of its kind, is trying to do the impossible thing; that is, to thwart and hinder human progress. Neither prejudice, ill feeling nor temporary power can eventually prevent the triumph of justice or stop the tide of progress to which all humanity aspires.

The attempt of a people to better the conditions of their home life, to bring health and happiness to themselves and children should be encouraged rather than make them the objects of derision and contempt, and make them the victims of unjust and unconstitutional laws. I admit that there is a sentiment in favor of this legislation, but I submit it is unfair and unjust to my struggling people.

Aye more, it is unfair and unjust to the great number of white taxpayers whose properties long vacant by the drift of population and who are compelled to pay their taxes on these vacant houses, to have the additional burden which this law imposes, making it a crime to receive rent from a certain class of citizens. I admit that the ablest, the best and the most ingenious legal talent of our city and state has been called into play to devise a law which will meet the test of our highest state and federal courts, but their labors will eventually go for naught, for the simple reason that it is an attempt to find a lawful way to do an unlawful thing.

No law like this one, which permits a citizen to own property, and denies to him the right to enjoy it, can stand the test of our state or United States constitutions. I venture the prediction that this ordinance, like its predecessors, will fall and be declared unconstitutional when it is taken, as it surely will be, to the highest court in the land.

"Time Will Adjust All Things."

No one deprecates more than I any semblance of bitter feeling and race antagonism, and no one will go further than I to allay them, and this sentiment is shared by the thoughtful, conservative and law-abiding people of my race, who are endeavoring to conform to the highest ideals in education, religion and morality, so that they may fully measure up to the highest standard of citizenship.

If in the most of these temporary disturbances cooler heads and better judgments prevail, then all will go well.

I am not the least alarmed or discouraged. I am optimistic and fully believe that time will adjust all these things, and it is my earnest hope and belief, with prejudice toward none, but peace and good will toward all, that soon the sentiment which underlies this ordinance will pass away, and that we all, regardless of race or creed, will work together for the common good and the onward progress of our beloved city and state.

The colored citizens are now making preparations to have the legality of the ordinance tested by the state courts and if they fail here they will go to the supreme court. The legal lights of the city agree there is no ground in the constitution for such segregation. It is feared here by many that if the law is ever enforced that there will be bloodshed—that men who have spent their lifetime in accumulating property will not give it up because of a prejudiced council or a comparatively small class.

BALTIMORE ORDINANCE TO SEGREGATE RACES

Requires Use of Separate Blocks for Residences By Whites and Negroes.

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 25—A race segregation ordinance was passed by the City Council late today. Mayor James H. Preston has left the City Hall and the document was taken to his residence, where he affixed his signature to it. This is said to be the first time a Mayor of Baltimore has signed an ordinance outside of the City Hall.

The measure has the following title: "An ordinance to prevent conflict and ill-feeling between the white and colored races in Baltimore City and to preserve the public peace and promote the general welfare by making reasonable provisions requiring the use of separate blocks for residences by white and colored people respectively."

A house on Mosher Street, occupied by negroes who moved in yesterday, was bombarded with stones and bricks for three hours tonight by white men and boys from roofs, windows and stoops of houses opposite, occupied by whites. Then a crowd of negroes assembled and began a similar work of destruction on the houses of the white people.

Several persons were injured by flying missiles.

Segregation – 1913

A SOUTH-WIDE CAMPAIGN FOR RACIAL SEGREGATION.

Aug 2, 1913
Progressive Farmer

By CLARENCE POE.

FROM all sections of the South have come expressions of hearty approval of our proposition for racial segregation—the separation of whites and Negroes into separate communities in our country districts, as is already the policy in our towns.

There has been almost no dissent as to the desirability of the policy, tho a few Negroes have protested, jumping to the conclusion that the plan was conceived in ill-will toward them. As a matter of fact, such a plan, as we have said, will be beneficial to both races, because it will make for peace. The white people will not be content to have present conditions continue indefinitely, will not consent forever to see their white communities broken up by the wholesale and promiscuous butting-in of Negro tenants and land-owners, depriving their families of an adequate social life and imperilling the safety of white farm women. Some relief will be found, and our small white farmers (poor tho they may be) have as much right to self-protection in this respect as have our wealthiest city residents.

I know in my heart of hearts that I want to be just to the Negro, and I believe the average Southern white man has the same feeling. It is bred in me to believe that whatever we sow we reap, whether injustice or wrongdoing or what not, and that "while a stronger race cannot submit to the rule of weaker race without injury, it is also true that in the long years of God the strong cannot oppress the weak without destruction."

* * *

Justice for the White Man.

THE proposition of segregation, however, is not a measure of injustice to the Negro, but a measure of justice to the white man. Men are not mere beasts. They do not exist merely to eat and drink and pile up certain heaps of material things called property. Their most sacred treasure is their home life and their social life; and the protection of this is a duty higher than that of protecting mere property. It is, in fact, the highest duty because it insures not only our own future but the future of our children—and the race of today always exists for the race of tomorrow. Is it not the height of folly, therefore, to say that Southern white farmers have a right to protect their barns and houses and lands, but have no right to protect their higher treasures, their home life and social life?

Moreover, in protecting their home and social life, it is necessary for our rural white people to use some extraordinary measures to offset the Negro's advantages in driving them out. In the first place, the Negro can live on less than the white man, and, therefore, if he is doing the same kind of work, he has this economic advantage over the white man. In the second place, when the Negroes become numerous, the white people are forced to move out to find an adequate white society for their families.

Segregation Now Applies in Most Things: Why Not on the Farm?

IN OTHER words, the Negro now has an advantage in the struggle for control of our rural districts, and it is only to equalize matters, to give the white man a fairer show, that segregation, the grouping of the races in separate communities, is proposed. And in advocating this, our white farmers are only advocating a policy which is in force nearly everywhere else except in Southern farm life. The races are separately grouped in our cities. They are separated in churches. They are separated in our schools. They are separated in our trains. In California you will find "Chinatowns" where the Chinese are separately grouped from the whites. We had the Indians in this country and they were separately grouped from the whites. And in South Africa now the same policy of segregation we are advocating is becoming a live issue.

We favor segregation because it is necessary to give our white farmers and their families a satisfying social life.

We favor it because it will insure them greater safety and protection.

We favor it because it will give them better schools and churches.

We favor it because it will open the way for co-operation and co-operative enterprises—work in which it is almost impossible for whites and blacks to work together successfully.

We favor it because it will improve moral conditions in the relations of the races.

We favor it because it will give the rural South what it most sorely needs—a greater proportion of white people, (1) by stopping the crowding out of white farmers by Negroes, and (2) by providing all-white communities such as white people from other sections will be willing to move into.

We favor it because ambitious young white men will then be willing to go into these all-white communities as tenants, work and save, and become good farmers and good citizens, whereas they are unwilling to go in and compete with Negro tenants.

We favor it because it will provide certain sections in which these ambitious white tenants can buy land without having to compete with a Negro to get it and beat the Negro making a reckless bargain for it.

* * *

But How Can Segregation Be Effected?

BUT how are you going to bring about this segregation?" it is asked. Our answer is, that if we can only once get our white farmers thoroughly aroused as to its importance they will find a way. "The ancestor of every action is a thought," as Emerson says, and if we can once get our people thinking on this matter, action will surely follow. A vast deal can be accomplished even by the development of public sentiment. In our towns, for example, few home-owners would dare sell a home to a Negro right on a prominent white street. The same sort of sentiment can accomplish much in the country.

It will doubtless be necessary, however, to go further and adopt some legislation. Atlanta has just passed a law saying that a majority of the property-owners in a city block can say that in future no land in that block shall be sold to a person of a different race from them. Why, then, cannot Georgia or any other State pass a law giving a similar privilege to its country people? Why can it not be said that where there is a white community and the majority of white landowners wish to keep their community white, they can lay-off a district in which it will be unlawful to sell to a person of a different race? And since the same privilege would be given Negroes, where they own the land, the law could not be said to discriminate against any race; and the whites would lose little because they do not care to buy in communities wholly surrounded by Negroes anyhow. Of course, too, the law would not be retroactive in either case—it would apply only to future sales—and white owners in black districts could continue to rent the land or could sell it to Negroes.

* * *

An Appeal From a Famous Business Man and Confederate Leader.

WE CANNOT print all the communications that have come to us on this subject, but we shall fill out this page with some specimen letters. Here is one from Gen. Julian S. Carr, widely known throughout the South as a business man, a philanthropist, a Confederate leader, and a friend of both whites and blacks. Says Gen. Carr:

> "Your editorial touching the segregation of the colored race in rural districts, in my judgment, sounds a note of vital importance, both to the white and colored races. Something ought and must be done in this matter, and you have moved none too soon.
>
> "I have given the matter much thought and I can conceive of nothing that means more to the future welfare of the country than the segregation of the colored race. In a measure the question is controlled in the towns, but what it means to the rural districts is appalling to contemplate. Already much has occurred that needs correcting, and delay means misfortune, dire and dismal.
>
> "Segregation will prove a blessing to both races in that it means better social conditions in every way, better schools, better churches, and environments suited best to each. The nightmare that California suffers from the sprinkling of Japanese in her borders, is not a candle light compared to the danger that threatens our dear Southland, unless there can be a strict enforcement of the law of segregation. Whatever legislation is necessary should be accomplished at the earliest available moment, or dangers calamitous will befall us."

* * *

A Vigorous Word From Oklahoma.

FROM Oklahoma—from Mr. George Clements, of Huga, in the southeastern section of the State—comes a vigorous letter pointing out how the South has suffered by our foolish dependence

on Negro labor. He says:

"It is a fact, and everyone who has visited the North will agree, that we in the South are more than fifty years behind the North in farming. Where we go to the field with one horse and an eight-inch plow, they go to the field with four large draft horses and a sulky plow, turning over as much dirt in one round as we do in four or five. One man does this and rides and operates his gang plow with much more ease than we do with our little eight-inch walking plow.

"Why is this? Why is the South so far behind? The answer is easy. The man in the North was driven to do his own work because he did not have scores of Negroes to do it, and this caused him to look around and seek other means with which to do it. And see how he has profited because he has always had to do his own labor, and see the great rut we now find ourselves in because we had plenty of Negroes to do our work, and therefore did not need to seek to improve our farm labor conditions as our Northern neighbor did."

Mr. Clements is of the opinion that what we most need is the gospel of work—and he might have added that when we learn to do work in modern ways we shall not mind manual labor so much. He speaks with deserved scorn of those white women who think it a thing to boast of that they "have never had their hands in the dough," that they are idle parasites, and concludes as follows:

"Segregation, as a solution of the problem apears to be a suggestion worthy of consideration, but we cannot hope to accomplish anything in this direction so long as we have the Negroes living in our back yards to do our washing, to mow our lawns, to carry our wood and water and to do our housework—in short, to do our own labor that we ourselves should find pleasure in doing. And when the whites of the South are taught that this is work we should do ourselves, and that it is no disgrace for even our President to perform honest labor, it will be one great step toward segregation."

* * *

Mississippi and Virginia Views.

PRETTY much the same sentiment with regard to work is expressed in this letter from Mr. C. P. Grizzard, of Drewryville, Va:

"It is evident that we upon the farm must teach our children to work, cook, milk, and not rely upon the Negro. We must encourage honest, working white men by selling them small farms and giving them a chance to pay for them and to build up homes. The poor working white men upon our farms work harder than do the poor Negroes. 'Work' should be our banner for our boys and our girls whether we are rich or poor; then we will rely less upon a race that God made inferior to our race."

From Mississippi, too—from Mr. R. L. Murdock, of Vaiden,—comes an emphatic denial of the wild statement made by a Mississippi Negro in a recent Progressive Farmer to the effect that "If we own a good farm or horse or cow, or bird dog or yoke of oxen, we are harassed until we are bound to sell, give way, or run away before we can have any peace of our lives," etc. Says Mr. Murdock:

"Now if these conditions exist where the Negro lives, I venture to say he is largely responsible—for wherever a Negro behaves himself and tries to be a good citizen, there are always white people ready and willing to have him enjoy life, liberty and property like anybody else. I can truthfully say no such conditions exist where I live. Living on all sides of me are Negroes who own stock and poultry and land just as I do and are not molested in their property rights. In Holmes County the Negroes compete with the white people at the annual fairs and frequently bear off the blue ribbon in stock-raising as well as in other things. I am familiar with a large section of country and know of no such conditions complained of by this darky."

We may say in this connection that it was our idea in printing the letters from Negroes simply to show what they are saying and thinking and to give all sides a fair hearing. And if Negroes are bragging that they send their children to school when white people keep theirs away for lack of fine clothes, or because they are shut up in factories, or if they brag that there are white people who can't read and write and they help them, or that white people won't work and the Negroes will, it will be a mighty good thing if we get mad enough about such boasting to see to it that they shall have no excuse even for saying such things in the future.

We shall be glad to have reports from Farmers' Union locals where this segregation subject has been discussed, and letters discussing the proposition from any viewpoint will be welcomed.

ADVANTAGES OF "SEGREGATION."

Macon Telegraph. Advertiser 12-4-12

When will the North understand the South's attitude toward the black man? The question is suggested by the utterances of a correspondent of The New York Evening Post, who, writing from Mississippi about the negro exhibit at the recent State fair, remarks that "at the very moment when the segregation order at Washington has aroused such strong feeling and much indignant protest, friends of the negro will surely welcome any sign of hopefulness for the race, especially when that sign is manifested in the State of Jefferson Davis and Vardaman."

Probably the correspondent expected to find every negro either a submissive slave or a fugitive running for his life "in the State of Jefferson Davis and Vardaman." What he did find was that the negroes had been allotted the last two of the ten days of the fair at Jackson as "negro days," that they had been "permitted" the erection of a negro building by negro contractors, that both their school and industrial exhibits were highly creditable, that their impressive parade was witnessed and heartily praised by whites as well as blacks.

As a result, according to this correspondent, the negroes of Mississippi have "entered into a new consciousness of their capacities and opportunities," and the white people have "entered into a new consciousness of the importance of the negro population and their possibilities for State welfare and prosperity."

As a matter of fact, none of this is new either in Mississippi or other Southern States. The negroes have been exhibiting in separate buildings at State fairs and holding fairs of their own from time out of mind, or at least for many years.

The correspondent contrasts this supposedly unheard-of and promising event in Mississippi with the supposedly retrogressive step of "segregation" in the departments at Washington. Yet the separate negro exhibit and parade at the fair in Jackson, which pleased him, was merely an instance of the universal Southern policy of segregation. It was this very policy of segregation that caused the achievements of the negroes to stand apart when they could be recognized at the Mississippi fair.

It is a pity that the negroes of the North never have the benefit of segregation in this and other ways. There the policy ends after it has herded them in the slums, kept them out of the labor unions, and condemned them almost wholly to menial employments. They never give public exhibits calling attention to their "capacities and opportunities" in the North. They are lost in the shuffle, so to speak, and are usually seen at close quarters only when serving at the white man's table.

It looks as if certain Northern journalists will never comprehend that the South does not object to, but encourages negro progress in industrialism and indeed in all lines provided the unwritten law of the color line or of "segregation" is observed. What is objected to is miscegenation and such participation of the negroes in politics as will place them in control of the local governments wherever they have a majority—and they still have a majority, not only in the States of South Carolina and Mississippi, but in many counties of all the Southern States.

SEGREGATION.

In an address delivered some days ago in Washington before a great audience, Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard gave utterance to the suggestion that if segregation accomplished nothing else, that it would probably unite all the different elements of colored people so that they would work in harmony in reference to other racial matters. We heartily fall in line with this suggestion. Certainly we have failed so far to discover a single element of our people who are not against segregation in the departments of the Government at Washington. Here and there different elements fighting this evil are doing so in their own way, but all are working toward the same general end.

What is true in regard to segregation is true in regard to other racial matters. To an outsider the race may seem at times much divided, but if one will study carefully all our racial utterances he will find that while the leaders do not have the same methods and pursue the same policies, with very few exceptions all are working toward bringing about the same result. Nevertheless, what Mr. Villard has suggested is timely and will have weight.

We can accomplish much more by united effort than by divided effort. We can accomplish much more by trying to help than by trying to pull somebody down. We can accomplish much more by each element of the race taking for granted that the other is interested and sincere than by trying to disrupt the activities and methods of those who may by chance disagree with any of our special methods.

ACQUITTED OF SHOOTING 4 IN BALTIMORE RIOT

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 12-4-13

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2.—George Howe, who shot four persons in the race riot during the height of the segregation agitation, has been acquitted. He had been previously sentenced to two months in jail on each of three charges by a Republican police court magistrate, and prayed a jury trial in the remaining case. The three cases in which he had been convicted were appealed, and he was released on bail, with Hugh M. Burgess as his surety.

When tried on the case that was sent on to the grand jury, Judge Ambler, a Democrat, presiding in the criminal court, acquitted him and settled the three cases in which he had been sent to jail. Since Howe shot into the white mob there has not been a recurrence of race riots in this city.

WIDOW INSULTED FOR BUYING PROPERTY.

12-20-13 The Star

Told That "Niggers" Were Not Wanted—German People Try to Keep Her from Buying—Hold Meetings and Send Threatening Letters—Her Father G. A. R. Man.

The C.D. 12-1-13

A widow bought a piece of property on the northwest side and when the surrounding owners and renters found out that she was of the colored race they informed her that her presence was not wanted in that neighborhood and that they were Germans and intended to reserve that section of the northwest side for their countrymen. Undaunted by their threats she moved in and during the moving they were insulted by all such epitaphs as "Niggers," "Coons," etc. The Germans further proceeded to hold another meeting and tried to get a petition up to have the widow move. The widow's brother-in-law went to the corner saloon and asked for a glass of beer, and the bartender served him. The minute he was through the bartender threw the glass on the floor and it broke. He also told him never to be seen in there again, and who did he suppose would drink in that glass after him anyway.

Threatening letters have been received by the widow and a local paper in that neighborhood has gone so far as to advocate lynching as they do in the southern states.

Segregation – 1913

What Readers Think of Racial Segregation

By CLARENCE POE

I cannot find space for all the letters on the policy of racial segregation recently advocated in The Progressive Farmer, but this week I have thought it best to surrender this page largely to correspondents. Next week I shall comment on views expressed and answer objections that have been urged.

Present Conditions Will Grow Worse Unless a Remedy is Found.

Progressive Farmer July 19 1913

I HAVE just finished reading your article on the Negro question in this week's Progressive Farmer with much interest. I must say that I believe that you have expressed the sentiment of nine-tenths of the white people in the South, rich and poor. There may be a small element of whites who do not agree with you, but these few are too lazy to work and are willing to put up with any kind of conditions, however onerous it may be from a social standpoint just so they can get the Negro to do things for them— things which, if they were worth a row of "bean hills," they would do for themselves.

This Negro question is, and has always been, the greatest question before the Southern people to solve. They would have solved it long ago, if it had not been for outside interference. From the time that the first Negro landed in this country until this hour he has been a constant source of anxiety and trouble to the white race.

And now, as you say, they are making social conditions such in the rural districts of the South that the white man, rather than subject his wife and children to it, would rather move into the towns, and suffer every privation rather than submit to such social conditions.

I know what it is to live under such conditions; I tried it for ten years once, and when I moved away to where I am living now, I did it for better social conditions and in order to obtain better school facilities, as under conditions existing in that community, where there was a large Negro element, it was almost impossible for the few whites to have the proper school facilities.

This is true in every community in the South that is similarly situated. If there is not a radical change made, this condition of affairs will continue to grow worse, and men of the white race will be concentrated into the towns and cities, seeking menial employment in the workshops and factories, while the Negroes will have possession of the farm lands—the real source of food supply. And then what, Mr. Editor? At whose mercy will the white man be? For God's sake is it possible for men of our race to be subjected to such conditions? It is possible and probable under such social conditions. Men whose conditions cannot be changed by shot and shell can be changed by **social environment.**

If this Republic is to endure and Anglo-Saxon civilization is to be maintained and perpetuated, it must be handed down by those who created it. As man is a product of environment, this cannot be done if the white race is shut up in sweatshops and factories, forced into them by social conditions unbearable, while men of an inferior race inherit the land.

Continue this fight until every white man shall hear you. Not that we wish injustice done the Negro race, but because we love our race, its civilization and what it stands for better.

S. H. HOBBS.

All-White Communities More Prosperous and More Attractive.

IN THE past thirteen years I have travelled through every Southern State, and many of the Eastern and Middle Western States, and the towns that have no Negroes are the most prosperous.

There is a little town in Indiana that has a large sign on the depot which reads: "Nigger, Don't Let the Sun Go Down on You." There is not one in the town, and if one happens along some one informs him that the walking is better on down the track. Many towns through Ohio haven't a single Negro in them. Consequently there are no idle white men; they are all working and get good wages, for there is no Negro to lower the price. You can tell the difference by the time you get to a town up there where they have Negroes and where there are none. The towns that have none are prettier, more cleanly, and last but not least, always more prosperous.

As long as the Negro can go to a sale stable and buy a fine pair of mules on credit and a few acres of land the same way, we will still have to contend with them. So I think the best and only way to be forever rid of them, is to segregate them—but let it be north of the Mason and Dixon line.

As long as they are here we will continue to have half-breeds, for there are everywhere a class of white men who are not as good as Negroes.

I hope you will keep hammering away on the subject until the white people wake up and fully realize just the position the South is in. The sooner it is settled, the better. The longer it is put off, the worse the climax will be.

W. C. DAVIS.

Learning From a Negro.

July 19-13

Progressive Farmer

THE North Carolina Negro whose article appeared in last week's Progressive Farmer struck our white people in some sore spots and we might as well admit it.

It has long been a disgrace to our race, for example, that thousands of our white boys and girls at a tender age are shut up in factories, gaining neither education nor physical development, while Negro children are out on the farms building up strong bodies and going to school as regularly as the schoolhouse door opens. No wonder this Negro says of the boys and girls of his race:

"They can't get into the factories, and I thank God for it!"

Here is something for our white race to think of! This Negro also makes a charge for us to think of and smart under, when he says that while Negro children will go to school if they have enough clothes on to keep the constable off of them, yet "because some of you white people cannot dress your boys and girls just as well as anybody, you will not send them to school." This is an indictment which white people have often made of one another, but if the Negroes are themselves bragging that for this reason they are putting their children ahead of white children educationally, is it not high time for us to change matters?

It is frequently said that what we need in the South today is compulsory education everywhere—for the special purpose of reaching the white children, because the Negro children are already in school. It is certainly enough to make any white man burn with shame to have a Negro boasting that he is constantly pestered by having illiterate white people ask him to help them about reading and writing. Is it not high time to compel white children everywhere to attend school and save our race from such humiliation?

We shall also do well to ask ourselves if we must not plead guilty to the two other charges this Negro makes in conclusion—first, that too many white men are losing property as well as physical stamina and moral vigor through whiskey drinking; and second, that too many white people have developed the "boss habit," the desire to loaf while bossing others' labor instead of doing real work themselves. No race can maintain its power without a passion for industry, and it is also true that in the fierce struggle for supremacy any race must suffer just in proportion as its members weaken themselves by vice and dissipation.

This North Carolina Negro's letter may make some of us mad but the best way to answer it is to disprove his charges.

1. Let us have better child labor laws to give at least a Negro's chance to our white boys and girls in the factories.

2. Let us make it impossible (by compulsory education) to have a Negro complain that white illiterates trouble him to read and write letters for them.

3. Let us ostracise loafing white men and boys, let us teach that no man is respectable unless he works, and so disprove the charge that the white race is inferior to the Negro race in the first fundamental of civilization—a willingness to work.

4. Finally, let us teach that in the fierce struggle for industrial supremacy, that white man is untrue to his race who weakens himself by whiskey drinking or any form of vice and dissipation.

(And perhaps even the charge that our white people are too heavy "coffee-drinkers, snuff-dippers, and tobacco-chewers" ought not to be ignored!)

Segregation.

The matter of segregation as relates to Negroes is becoming a national issue. It was begun first in a local way, but with the advent of the Wilson administration it has taken on a national scope. The ablest minds of this country are giving this matter serious consideration. There are some white people, north and south, who want to see the Negro treated fair. There are others who are not concerned about fairness toward the black man. But the most dangerous feature of the whole affair is the great mass of white people who are allowing their prejudices to blind their judgment.

Segregation is a mean and contemptible thing when practiced against any race, but the Negro in this country has a situation very different from that of any other race or nationality. The Jews are discriminated against; the Irish were so treated at one time; the Italians, the Chinese and the Japanese have all received their rebuffs at the hands of the American white man, but no race or nationality of people have been legislated against in this country as has the Negro. Segregation to the Jew simply means that he will be discriminated against in his social life, but the Jew boy is not barred from working at trades, he is not commanded to drink out of separate cups and use separate toilets, neither is there a discrimination against him on the public highways. He can buy a farm wherever he chooses; in fact the segregation against white races by the American white people is very limited, and just as soon as the people of a white race can gain in wealth and intelligence they are adopted into the great American family.

The Negroes' case is far different; as he increases in intelligence and as he accumulates wealth the louder the cry that he must be segregated; they must have separate coaches for all Negroes on the railroad trains; there must be separate departments in the street cars; Negroes must not live on a block adjoining a white man; they must not work at trades in factories along by the side of white men; he must not live in a house next door to a white man; all that he has and all that he hopes to have must be separate and distinct from that of other people. Under these

conditions we fail to see where segregation can benefit the Negro. On the other hand we fail to see where Negroes working by white people in factories or living next door to white people in cities or conducting a farm in the country between white men can injure the white man in any sense.

Segregation does not inspire a people, and it is not attempted with that aim in view. This damnable practice was not thought of, it was an established fact that Negroes would some day stand shoulder to shoulder with the people of other races along all lines of material progress. Nothing daunts his courage. Mobbing has not done so. Jim Crowism has failed, and now a last resort his enemies are attempting to put up the bar of segregation. Negroes will never accept segregation as a fair and humane treatment; it may be done, but Negroes have too much sense and too much pride to accept it as a just due. Segregation does not contain a semblance of the social equality bug-a-boo but is a deep laid scheme to check the progress of the race along material lines.

WHITE RESIDENTS ANGRY.

The Richmond Planet.

Declare They Will Drive Negroes from Lanvale Street House.

9-20-13.

(Baltimore Sun, Sept. 16th.)

Incensed at Negro families moving into their neighborhood residents in the vicinity of Myrtle avenue and Lanvale street, threatened yesterday to use physical force to eject the unwelcome tenants. Threats were openly made and several persons said they woud take the law in their own hands if they could find no other way to prevent the invasion.

Late yesterday afternoon a moving van stopped in front of 709 West Lanvale street. A boy saw Negroes going into the house with furniture and spread the news. A crowd quickly gathered and it was suggested that the Negroes be prevented from taking possession of the premises. Cooler heads advised against the threatened outbreak.

Around the corner from the Lanvale street house another Negro family is in possession of 1334 Myrtle avenue. They moved in three weeks ago. The advent of the Negroes in the 1300 block Myrtle avenue aroused the indignation of the other residents, but when it was learned a second family of blacks had arrived feeling reached fever heat.

OWNER OUSTED NEGROES.

For several years there has been more or less trouble in the three blocks of Myrtle avenue, between Dolphin and Mosher streets. Some time ago a Negro family took possession of a house in the 1200 block. The owner was requested to sell the property to a white man and he consented to do so provided he was paid $200 more than he paid for the house Persons in the neighborhood made up a fund of $200 and the house was again occupied by white people.

Then Negroes began to invade the 1400 block. This was resented and a number of boys and young men in the vicinity tried to clear the block of Negroes by throwing stones through windows. At present there are but two houses in the whole block that are not occupied by the Negroes.

The house at 1334 Myrtle avenue into which Negroes moved recently is according to Simon Needle, 715 Harlem avenue, owned by him and another man. Needle stated last night he was not aware that the Negroes were in the house until he returned from Atlantic City a short time ago.

SAYS HE DIDN'T KNOW OF SALE.

He said a white woman desired to purchase the property and that he accepted a deposit of $50 on the deal. He said his partner had sold the house to a Negro before he was aware of it, but that he has refused to sign his name to the contract.

Last week he gave the Negroes notice to move, but they refused and now Needles is in a quandary. He said he would consult a lawyer today to ascertain if his partner had a right to dispose of the property without consulting him. He further stated that if the Negroes could be persuaded to sell the house to white people even at an advance of $150, he would contribute one-third of that amount if the neighbors would make up the balance. Needles' step brother, Maurice Needle, owns and occupies the adjoining house, No. 1332.

The 700 block of West Lanvale street, which was invaded yesterday has always been a white block and is composed of a number of fine houses mostly owned by the occupants. As soon as the Negroes took possession of 709 one person who rents a nearby house stated he would move away immediately. The Negroes who moved in came from the 1400 block of Myrtle avenue.

FENCING OFF THE NEGRO.

The race problem may be solving itself by the evolutionary process, as wise observers assure us it must do, but its path to the ultimate goal is not without occasional jars, the latest one being caused by the movement for residential segregation in some of the large Southern cities, notably Baltimore and Louisville. The council of the Maryland city recently passed an ordinance providing for race segregation, and the other day the State Court of Appeals affirmed its constitutionality. In Louisville the question has been agitated considerably, and the idea has received the indorsement of the Louisville Times. The Baltimore Sun, professing the kindliest sentiments toward the colored people of the city, advises them to "accept the situation as fixed by the present law and not undertake to keep alive an issue which it is to their best interest to remove from the field of agitation." The New York Evening Post on the other hand, insists that the legislation is undemocratic, and the Philadelphia Public Ledger holds that it is "class legislation, violative of the spirit if not of the letter of the Constitution." It is generally predicted that the ordinance will not be accepted as final by the Negroes until the Supreme Court of the United States has passed upon it. The argument of the opposition is summed up in an article by Samuel Wait in the Baltimore Evening Sun, from which we quote in part:

"It is a settled rule of decision in the United States Supreme Court, before which the question of the constitutionality of the legislation in question will come for ultimate determination, that legislation may be stricken down as unconstitutional where its operation is to deprive persons of some constitutional right or guaranty, even though the language of the enactment, taken alone, could not be held objectionable.

"Applying this principle to the segregation legislation the significant fact is that in its operation—having regard to the conditions existing in this city—it absolutely prohibits Negroes from occupying any of the desirable residential sections of the city, with a few insignificant exceptions.

"No real analogy to the segregation legislation can be found in the laws providing for separate accommodations for colored people in schools, street cars and railroad coaches, for in all such cases the very essence of the decisions upholding the statutes is that substantially equal or at least satisfactory and reasonable accommodations are to be provided, notwithstanding the separation, while in the case in hand the essential effect of the legislation is to deprive a portion of the population of the right to occupy any (with rare exceptions) but the least desirable sections of the city."

The Philadelphia Public Ledger says "the ordinance is a kind of sumptuary legislation," and "analogous to the prohibition laws that have been enacted in many of the States." This paper thinks that Southern cities other than Baltimore have "found it possible to prevent the invasion of select residential neighborhoods by undesirables, either white or black, without resorting to discriminatory enactments, the immediate effect of which is to aggravate race prejudice." Viewing the problem from a Southern standpoint, the Charleston News and Courier says:

"In the South, where in questions of this sort we deal with facts and not with theories, the belief will prevail that Baltimore's experiment is likely to work out for the good of both races and that it will promote the material progress of the city. The fact that sentiment among the white taxpayers of the city is overwhelmingly in favor of segregation is not needed to justify the change.

"Every Southern city knows where its disease centers lie. It may not be the Negro's fault that he does not maintain proper sanitary conditions in his home, for generally he fails to understand the need of sanitation; but it is stretching the idea of democracy pretty far when it is used to prohibit a step which is sure to be an effective preventive of disease."

No definite steps have been taken in the Kentucky city, but of the problem the Louisville Times says that:

"Sooner or later, it must be settled. The sooner it is settled the less is the danger of friction between the races, the greater the saving in property values, the more certain that reason, not passion, will dictate the decision reached."

EQUALIZATION FOR THE SMALL COUNTIES.

Montadv 5-25-13

The citizens of the thirty-four counties of Alabama, which have been living off the other counties of the State, now, that their taxes are to be raised, have to blame only their representatives in the Legislature, who stood consistently "for the old flag and an appropriation." If their legislators had cut the garment according to the cloth, the State would not now be heavily in debt, and the tax officers would not do in the rural counties what they have been doing in the big city counties for the past ten years.

The fair minded man in the small counties cannot but be impressed by the fact that Jefferson county paid into the State treasury during the last fiscal year $903,000 and got back $227,000; Mobile county paid $285,000 and got back $85,000, and Montgomery county paid $256,000 and drew out $83,000. The tax money, above the small amount returned to these counties, was distributed among counties which would not help themselves and which have not been self-supporting.

But the injustice of the system under which the larger counties suffer, lies not so much in the amount of the money they paid in, but in the fact that the property owner in the city county pays on a much higher valuation of his property than does the property owner in the small county. and Tallapoosa counties, and they are paying this tax for the benefit of the children of men, and the institutions of men who pay a less tax on the same amount of property.

The tax authorities are working out the true purpose of the tax system when they equalize taxes. Equalizing taxes does not mean only that they shall be equalized in Jefferson, Montgomery and Mobile counties; it means that taxes shall be equalized throughout the State. If tax values in other counties in Alabama were brought up to the equal of those in Jefferson, Montgomery and Mobile counties there would be more self-supporting counties in the State, and what is more there would be no deficit in the annual budget of the State.

For instance, the average assessment on the farming lands of Montgomery county is nearly ten dollars an acre. This is not too much, in fact if the tax laws were rigidly and impartially enforced the average assessment on Montgomery county farm lands would be higher than it is now. While the soil of Montgomery county, because of its natural fertility, should command a good price in the open market, it is not acre for acre, worth as much as the land in the prosperous white counties of the State, for the larger part of the lands of the county are cultivated by negroes, and white farmers do not want to buy land and live where their only neighbors are negroes. On the other hand the fertile lands of the white counties, which bring in the open market much more than do the lands of Montgomery county, are assessed from four to six dollars an acre.

In other words the owner of Montgomery county lands are paying far more proportionate taxes than are the owners of land in Lamar, Lawrence

PROTEST AGAINST SEGREGATION.

New York Age 11-27-13

Within the past few weeks magnificent meetings have been held in Baltimore, Washington, Chicago and other cities of the country at which a vigorous and just protest has been entered against the Woodrow Wilson racial segregation It begins to look now a little like these protests are having good effect; that the administration will try to wheel itself around. We hope so. It will take a good deal of work in the future to get any Negro with a drop of red blood in his veins to vote the Democratic ticket at a National election.

Segregation - 1913

SEGREGATION

Let us have a heart-to-heart talk with our neighbors. Let us understand them, and let them understand us. Let us exclude every possibility of misunderstanding, and get right down to the milk in the cocoanut. We see our neighbors' position, and we want them to see ours. Let us discuss the question of seggregation as it affects our rights, without prejudice. Let us look the conditions squarely in the face, divesting ourselves of all selfishness or ulterior motives. All we want is a square deal, a man's chance and the opportunity to make ourselves decent, useful and helpful citizens.

While we believe the principle of seggregation is wrong in the last analysis, we are not opposed to the separation of the races into distinct settlements. We do not want social equality or anything that smacks of it. We have too much self-appreciation and self-respect to want to live in a community where we are not wanted. Every self-respecting man wants a neighbor that is reciprocally acceptable. The self-respecting Negro does not believe that a block is made better by reason of a white man's living in it. We do not believe that the color of the skin has anything to do with the character or worth of the citizen. We believe that the whole question of worth and respectability depends upon the condition of the individual. The white man is better than the Negro just so far as he develops a better character and a more useful and helpful citizenship. The worthless white man and characterless Negro are on a par, and to take a white man, void of character, industry, thrift and self-respect and place him in a community of Negroes, would not make for the betterment of that community because of his color. So we do not want our neighbor to believe that we think he is superior by reason of his color or race, but because of his advancement and his opportunities to improve his condition. We believe that the Negro possesses the same capabilities and capacity for the development of manhood and usefulness that the white man does. Therefore we are making no effort for social equality. We do not want a white man for a neighbor, or an associate, in the social sense of the word. We want him as a neighbor and appreciate his services in the spirit of the Bible. We are entitled to this consideration and the white man is less than a Christian if he fails to respond.

The Negro does not want a home in Ansley Park, Inman Park, Druid Hills, Peachtree Street, or any other exclusive settlement, for the reason that he would not be acceptable and congenial to the residents of the community and his sense of self-respect and racial appreciation would not permit him to impose himself upon a community where he is non gratis.

But we do not feel that we ought to be barred from those communities which the white man is evacuating because of his superior means. Under the laws of humanity, as well as the land, we have some rights that even the City Council of Atlanta must respect. The white man ought to feel it not only his Christian duty, but his civic obligation, to lift the Negro in his home life and in his facilities for improving it and rounding out a higher character and more exalted ideals as he climbs and elevates his notions and ideals of living. We are making no encroachments in any community now occupied by whites or partly occupied by whites, except in those vicinities where the white man has taken the initiative. It is he who hunts up the decent and respectable Negro and offers to sell him his old home, because his means warrant him in building a park or suburban home, where he can enjoy fresh air and the sanitation of country life. The Negro never approaches the white man to buy his home on his own initiative. And if the white people on Johnson Avenue, Houston Street, Highland Avenue, or any other street or avenue, because of their superior means, build better homes in the parks and in the country, and desire to sell their old residences on crowded and unsanitary streets to Negro citizens, who are able to purchase them, why should the poor white trash who are renting and unable to buy the old homes of the wealthier whites object to the deal being consummated? Is it fair for a tenant in a landlord's house to object to another landlord selling a Negro, Chinese, Japanese or Jew his old home, because the purchaser is not an acceptable neighbor to the tenant? No, it is up to the tenant to move or buy the block and fill it with neighbors acceptable and congenial to his taste and ideas of a neighbor.

Atlanta can not long prosper and grow if it continues to discriminate and proscribe against half of its citizens. The municipality can never reach its highest growth and make its greatest contributions to the world's civilization so long as it legislates to protect a part of its citizens and to outlaw the other part. Negroes are citizens, and law-abiding property holders, and are entitled to enjoy, under the law, unmolested, the privileges of life, liberty and happiness. We are entitled to the best homes in the best communities that our means will afford. We are entitled to every sanitary improvement that the whites on Peachtree, Druid Hills, Ansley Park and elsewhere enjoy. We are taxed in common with the wealthiest citizens, and are entitled to the same privileges and same protection under the law. If a Negro owns a house in fee simple in a block that is dominated by whites, he should not be deprived of this home except by due process of the law. No City Council, at the suggestion of a few demagogues, should pass an arbitrary resolution with a view of confiscating any citizen's property or annulling any man's rights. There is not a house in the territory bounded by Hilliard Street, Ponce de Leon Circle, Boulevard and Auburn Avenue but what would not be purchased and paid for by Negroes if the owners are willing to sell, and if the seggregation fever will abate, the real estate agents will reap a harvest in unloading these old, delapidated homes on Negroes. This territory naturally belongs to the Negro, and not a single house on Johnson Avenue, Houston Street, Hilliard Street, or any other community, formerly owned by the whites, but what was not sold to Negroes at arbitrary prices—prices far in excess of the real value of the old home. The whites sold these homes to the Negroes at very attractive and remunerative prices.

Let our neighbors get out of the way of our progress. Let them help us up instead of pressing us down. Give us an opportunity to increase our tax returns each year, so we can lighten their burdens of taxation. Every time a Negro increases his tax returns, he correspondingly lowers the tax rate in the community where he lives, if the white man administers the government affairs wisely and economically. There is no need of passing laws to seggregate the races. The natural laws of fitness and acceptability will adjust these matters. The decent and respectable Negro, like the self-respecting white man, will not impose his presence upon his neighbor. Give us a chance in the struggle to occupy every step upon the ladder of progress that you ascend from. If you go to realms higher in wealth, material and immaterial, in character, usefulness and respectability, why should we not trace your progress? Why should we not climb steadily and substantially the ladder to success that you have erected? We are not asking for social equality, we repeat. We do not want to be your next-door neighbor. Neither do we want you to be ours. But we do ask you, as you move out of a community, to sell us your old home on streets and in vicinities that are improvements upon the alleys, back ways and slums, where too many of us live, both to the detriment of our own lives and yours, and to keep the ward-heeler out of our way until we have effected the deal.

Let us be neighbors in the Bible way. Let us solve this problem in the Christ way. Let us respect each other's constitutional rights and notions of living. Let us make the mischief-maker take a back seat, that the peace and prosperity of the community may continue to spread among all the people.

GIVE LIE TO WHITE REALTY MEN'S CHARGES

N.Y.A. 8-7-13

John G. Taylor at it Again to Inflame Harlem Property Owners

NEGROES ARE NOT DISTURBED

While They Laugh at Clownish Actions of Whites They Resent Charges, Which are Made Because of Ignorance.

Certain white men are making an effort to injure the Negroes of New York, especially of the Harlem section, by imputing gross immorality and lawlessness to the race as a whole. Distorted and untrue statements have been given publicity by an irresponsible sheet published in the Harlem section, which secures its readers by the easy process of giving them the paper without charge. It is literally thrown at the people's feet.

A reputed organization of white men, called the Property Owners' Protective Association, of which one J. G. Taylor, erstwhile real estate agent and always a Negro hater, is president, is holding meetings with the object of raising a fund by which properties in the Harlem section can be controlled by the whites and the Negroes prevented from securing it for residential purposes.

That the association's contentions may be bolstered up, the most vile and vicious charges are made against Negroes—charges which are absolutely untrue and which could have their conception only in a depraved and distorted consciousness. That colored people are dangerous, that white women and children are in constant peril, that the Negro's mode of living is objectionable, that he is a growing menace and that white people cannot live on the same block with Negroes, were some of the wild and fantastic statements made. The climax of absurdity was reached when one Henry Holding, 111 West 130th street, wound up a frenzied diatribe by shieking: "Drive them out, and send them to the slums where they belong!"

Charges Are Untrue.

As a matter of fact, none of these charges are true. The Negroes of Harlem are not to be classed as vicious and immoral as a whole. There is no racial settlement in New York, whether composed of Jews, Italians, Irish, Greeks, Chinese, or any other peoples, whose general average of intelligence, morality

and clean and sane living will total as high as that of the Harlem Negroes. High government officials, clerks and carriers in the postal service, doctors, lawyers, dentists, pharmacists, chiropodists, artists, musicians, ministers, contractors, engineers, machinists, representatives of every profession and trade, with men and women engaged in every line of business endeavor, make up the Negro population of Harlem. And not a few of them are property owners.

As to their mode of living being objectionable, the utter ridiculousness of the charge makes refutation almost unnecessary. The white people who make this charge are entirely ignorant of the manner in which Negroes live. Could they but have access to the homes of representative Negroes in Harlem they would see how unfounded is the statement that their mode of living is different from that of the best class of the white people. It is different from that of the ordinary white family in that the Negro as a rule has in his home such furnishings and fittings as are out of proportion to his income, and very much superior to the furnishings to be found in the homes of the average white family.

A Few Whose Homes Should be Visited

Such homes as are maintained by Councelor E. A. Johnson, Dr. H. M. Griffin, Dr. Augustus Henderson, Bert A. Williams, James C. Thomas, the undertaker; P. A. Payton, the real estate agent; Collector Charles W. Anderson, Counselor Wilford H. Smith, John Macon, George Gould's right-hand man; Dr. J. R. Hillery, Counselor John W. Smith, John M. Royall, real estate agent; the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, the Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, F. S. Grant, H. Adolph Howell, W. David Brown, J. Wesley Lane, undertakers; Chas. E. Toney and J. L. Curtis, lawyers; Dr. Wm. H. Johnson, C. E. Hutchinson, R. R. Ladson, Ralph E. Langston, and hundreds of others, are never entered by the white man or woman who would criticize the Negro's mode of living. And to the class of white people represented in the organization making charges which have no foundation only in their base imaginings these homes are as difficult of access as was the sanctum sanctorum of the ancient priests to any save the priests themselves.

The men who have done most to make Harlem what it is, the Negro real estate agents, are a unit in declaring that such charges as are made by these white enemies of the race are baseless fabrics of their perverted imaginations. They say also that if there is the immorality and depravity among the Negroes of Harlem as is charged, then the white man who runs his saloon and dive in that neighborhood is responsible. He it is who opens the way to the debauching of the young girl and boy by enticing them into the enjoyment of vicious dissipations in the back rooms to their saloons which are open, and in which drinks are served, long after the legal hour for closing.

Ignorance Cause of Such Wild Talk.

The Negro physicians of Harlem say that if the white people making these charges were honest they would make an effort to examine into the true home life of the Negro and not take the evidence gathered from street corners and saloon brothels.

John T. Clark, secretary of the housing bureau of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, has been working for five months in that section, coming into intimate contact with all classes of home life among the Negroes. He says that his contact with conditions show no such condition of "wholesale immorality" as is charged. There is always to be found a good and bad element. Unfortunately, says he, the questionable element is always in the foreground, and thus a superficial observer, giving maybe a couple hours to investigation, will find in this element sections seeming facts to justify an opinion already formed. Mr. Clark says that hundreds of colored families with whom he has come into intimate contact are laboring under desperate odds to live decent lives in this section. *"The greatest difficulties that our Bureau have had to meet* are not the much-maligned colored agents, nor the immoral and unsanitary Negro tenant, but *the 'money-mad' white owners and business men."*

Mr. Clark offers the medium of the Harlem Civic League, an organization already formed, as an agent for remedying conditions which exist both inside and outside the race.

SEGREGATION CONTINUES

Other Departments Fall in Line in the "Jim Crowing" of Negro Government Employes—President Wilson Fails to Answer Ralph W. Tyler's Letter Defining Attitude. 6-12-13

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—The segregation of Negro government employees goes on without interruption here, and the latest report is that the segregation of Negro employees in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, still presided over by a Negro, Henry Lincoln Johnson, has been ordered. That the matter has been officially brought to the attention of President Wilson THE AGE learns is true on reliable authority, and that the President has not yet interferred to order the segregation discontinued all here know.

At the very beginning of this segregation movement, it is just learned, Ralph W. Tyler, then auditor for the Navy Department, had the boldness to officially bring the matter to the President's attention and to officially protest against it in the interest of the many Negro employees. It is said the only acknowledgment received to this protest was a very formal one, and a brief note from Mr. Tumulty, the President's secretary stating it would be brought to the attention of the President. In view of the fact that no word has come from the President to stop segregation the only deduction to be made is that either the President is in sympathy with and approves of race segregation in the government here, or Mr. Tumulty, his secretary has overlooked bringing Mr. Tyler's letter to the attention of the President.

The opinion prevails here that the President approves of segregation of Negro employees, and that Bishop Walters' assurance to the Negroes of the country, prior to the election, that Mr. Wilson was going to prove such an excellent friend to the race, was either made by the Bishop without any assurances to predicate his assurance on, or the Bishop intentionally misrepresented the President in order to secure for him Negro votes. A friend of Mr. Tyler who possesses a copy of the letter Mr. Tyler wrote, has furnished THE AGE's correspondent with that copy.

Writes Strong Letter to President.

The letter follows:

Sir—As an American citizen first, and, secondly, as a Negro, and finally as an official serving this government, I appeal to you, as President of these United States, as president of all the people, to discourage the segregation of Negro employees of this government. Your attention may not have been called to this matter other than by reports appearing almost daily in the local press. I am, therefore, most respectfully directly calling your attention to the agitation launched and championed by an alleged organization which inconsistently styles itself "The Democratic Fair Play Association," to segregate all Negro employees of the government, and to the actual segregation of Negro employees in certain bureaus. It is reliably reported that at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Negro employees have been segregated as far as practicable; that the same is true in the office of Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department.

Had this segregation been made necessary because of improper conduct or offensive attire on the part of Negro employees, and had improper conduct and offensive attire been heretofore accounted a segregation cause regardless of race or color, we could offer no complaint. But after all these many years, during which employees in the aforesaid offices have been working side by side for a government which particularly emphasizes its offering of liberty and fair play; and after an erstwhile restricted class has proved, by wonderful development, its claim to justice and equal opportunity, segregation savors of backward tendency and a nullification of the spirit of liberty and fair play which effervesces in our constitution. And when this government is so particularly and anxiously active in trying to prevent one State from enacting laws complained of as being discriminatory against an alien race, it appears inconsistent that any officials of our government should approve, or suffer, discrimination against any of its own native-born citizens.

I feel quite certain that were you to permit it to be known that you do not approve of this hurtful activity to segregate faithful and efficient employees for no other reason than that God endowed them with skins of a darker hue, this segregation propaganda would collapse just as it did when President Cleveland discountenanced it; just as it did when President Roosevelt peremptorily estopped it, and just as it did when President Taft announced he would investigate any specific case of discrimination, based on color, in the government service, and punish those found guilty of aiding and abetting such discrimination.

The Negro employees fairly won their place through competitive civil service examinations open to all, without regard to race, color or section. That they succeeded against an open field, considering the handicaps the race has labored under, ought to call for fair play for them rather than foul play. I appeal to you, Mr. President, as an American citizen, and as a representative of a race which, as such, has been noted especially for its respect and observance of laws, to estop, in so far as it may lie in your power, this unjust, hurtful, and un-American discrimination on the part of any officials selected to administer the affairs of a government founded upon the belief that all men have a right to the enjoyment of liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

I feel justified in appealing to you because of the announcement in your inaugural address that justice and justice alone would guide you, and because of a letter reported you wrote, touching the race question, in which you stated that you would put as much Christ into your administration as possible.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Ralph W. Tyler,
Auditor.

Mr. Tyler's letter was direct enough, strong enough, and respectful enough to invite the President's attention, if he was disposed to interfere with the segregation movement. Whether or not Mr. Tyler heard anything further than the brief acknowledgment from the President's secretary, cannot be learned since Mr. Tyler is out of the city. However, the consensus of opinion here is that President Wilson is not concerned about the Negro except to deny him representation and to favor his segregation in the government service where it is found impossible to eliminate him from the service.

OPPOSE SEGREGATION. 7-22-7

Negro Pupils Mob a White School in Long Island.

New York Eun. Mar Adv

Fifty-six colored children after marching two by two through the streets of Roslyn, L. I., yesterday morning, besieged the high school of that place, demanding admittance and the abolition of the separate school provided for them by the school trustees. William J. Multer, the principal, with six constables, prevented their entrance.

The colored children shouted and jeered while the white children, many of whom are from wealthy families, crowded to the windows to watch. School work was suspended for more than an hour. Finally one of the colored parents, several of whom were on hand, ordered all the colored children back to their own school, and still jeering and shouting, they marched away.

Dissatisfaction has been growing in Roslyn for some time among the negroes because of the segregation of their children in a separate school under the instruction of a colored teacher. Last spring when the abolition of the segregated school was refused by the district school trustees, the negroes appealed to the State Department of Education. The matter still is pending before that body. Meanwhile a concession was made in re-placing Anna Townsend, a colored teacher, by Miss Rhea L. Lewis, a white one.

Dr. James S. Cooley, district school superintendent, said the protest would be unavailing, as the voters of the district had refused to abolish the negro school.

SEGREGATION.
(From New York Evening Mail.)

We are creating something very like a new and separate nation within the limits of our republic. By the spread of the idea of segregation, either officially or by common custom, we are gradually separating the colored people into a community by themselves.

We are accustoming them to depend upon themselves for all the society they get. Little by little they are acquiring their own doctors, their own lawyers, even their own retail dealers in various commodities. They depend upon themselves for their amusements; their faces are seldom seen in our theatres and concerts even in the top gallery, where they once abounded. They have their own restaurants, their own churches and their own press; in the South, and even in some of the northern states, their own schools. Throughout a large section of the country they travel on their own cars and have their own waiting rooms on the railways.

Even in those northern states where the colored people are few, and where there is no official exclusion of them from schools, or other public places, custom tends to their segregation. They prefer to be by themselves. North and South, they have their own streets and their own neghborhoods in the cities.

Nothing can possibly arrest this tendency. What will be the eventual result of it? Of one result we may be sure, and it will not be a happy one; the colored people will grow more and more unlike the whites. In their former closer association with the white people, they imitated the white men's and white women's ways. They assimilated themselves to the American standard. Under complete segregation they pattern themselves upon one another. They grow more distinct. They move away from us.

That means the slow development of an element, foreign and hostile, that may some time lie like a poisonous lump of lead in the midst of the internal anatomy of our otherwise healthy republic.

BALTIMORE RUFFIANS ARE AT IT AGAIN.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 12-4-7

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 3.—White ruffiants have again tried to destroy houses owned or occupied by colored people within the past few days. Dr. Howard E. Young, a druggist, purchased a house in the 1100 block of Myrtle avenue last Friday. The same night a number of window lights in the front of his house was broken out. Several arrests were subsequently made.

The house at 703 Mosher street, occupied by colored tenants for the past several months, was stoned Monday night. Police were sent there to prevent any more outrages. It is not thought that there will be any general outbreak as the colored people here are determined to protect their homes at any cost.

Segregation — 1913

SEGREGATION IN FARM DISTRICTS OF THE SOUTH THE NEWEST THING.

The New York Age 11-16-13

Our attention has been directed to a new segregation crusade that is being waged with much of hysteria, little of logic and nothing of the common rights in the premises of all concerned by Mr. Clarence Poe, the editor of *The Progressive Farmer,* an influential agricultural newspaper published at Raleigh, N. C. We are reliably informed that a great many white farmers are being "interested," if not convinced, that Editor Poe is not prosecuting his crusade for Buncombe, but for Negro blood, in so far as this is related to the constitutional and common right of every citizen of the United States to make and eat his bread in the sweat of his face, by the toil of his hands, without abridgment of his right or immunity, wherever he can find or make a place to do so. It is not in this case, as in most others in which the rights of the Negro as an equal citizen under the constitution and the laws is concerned, a plain question of right, but of power, wth disposition to enforce the wrong.

The following petition, drawn by Editor Poe, to be considered by their legislatures, is being circulated by publication in *The Progressive Farmer,* and, we suppose, otherwise:

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of.....

We, the undersigned voters and wives of voters, respectfully petition your honorable body to consider and draft some just and effective plan whereby communities that wish to do so may partially protect themselves from the evils of the present wholly unregulated sandwiching of white and Negro farms in the same neighborhood.

It is the small white farmers of the South, their wives and daughters whose welfare and safety are most imperiled by present conditions, and it is in their behalf we speak. At present the unrestricted setttlement of Negroes in white communities often threatens the safety of our white farm women, causes part of the white farmers to move away to begin with, thereby lessening the social advantages of those who remain, the incoming of othe white settlers is stopped, land values are depreciated, white schools and churches dwindle—and as a result of such conditions thousands of white farmers are driven away from thei homes, selling them, in leaving, for less than their actual worth.

We do not favor any injustice to the Negro, but we submit that simple justice to our white people and to the future of our Southern country, demands that our people shall be enabled, where the residents wish it, to set apart some communities in which white farmers may settle and build worthy homes, with the assurance that the community will remain predominantly white and that the land then in white hands will remain in white hands.

To this end we petition for the passage of a law somewhat as follows:

"Wherever the greater part of the land acreage in any given district that may be laid off is owned by one race, a majority of the voters in such a district may say that in future no land shall be sold to a person of a different race. Provided, such action is approved or allowed (as being justified by consideration of the peace, protection, and social life of the community), by a reviewing judge or board of county commissioners."

This plan may be modified to bring about the result indicated; and we earnestly urge that any legislators who may have doubts as to its validity will at least give the benefit of the doubt to the farmers and farm women on whose behalf we make our appeal.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signatures of voters and voters' wives.)

.....

The editor explains his plan as follows:

As a matter of fact, we are simply advocating a plan whereby white communities may segregate themselves from the Negro when they wish to do so—except that even in such communities the Negroes might continue to hold the land they already own. When you hear a man say our segregation plan is impracticable or unjust, first see whether or not he has a clear idea of it. Give him the exact proposition as follows:

"Where the greater part of the land acreage in any given district that may be laid off is owned by one race, a majority of the voters in such a district may say that in future no land shall be sold to a person of different race. Provided, such action is approved or allowed (as being justified by consideration of the peace, protection, and social life of the community), by a reviewing judge or board of county commissioners."

Perhaps when your dissenter gets the exact idea—namely, that it is not forced on any community that doesn't want it, that it doesn't force out the Negro who is already there, and that plenty of sections will be left in which the Negro will be free to buy homes—he may change his mind, as many others have done.

As to the constitutionality of the segregation, Editor Poe says:

But in the next place we are told that it is "un-con-sti-too-shun-al." Hasn't that threat menaced every reform ever proposed in America for fifty years past? Hasn't the white farmer some right to protect his social life and the safety of his wife and family—along with property rights? But in fact, so long as there are 20,000,000 white people and 10,000,000 Negroes in the South, would this restriction of land sales to either one of two great races be such a hardship on the landowner? The Maryland Court of Appeals has said unanimously that the principle of segregation is not in conflict with the United States Constitution.

Moreover, even if our lawmakers are in doubt, hadn't they as well give the benefit of the doubt to the white farmers and the white farm women of the South and at least a show of willingness to furnish them protection, leaving the ultimate decision with the courts?

We would have the readers of THE AGE, especially those in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, understand the nature of the new segregation crusade that confronts them, and we therefore give them the salient features of it. To say there is no danger in it, when consideration of it, it is designed shall be had by hostile legislatures, in the making and unmaking of which Negro citizens have no voice whatsoever, is to take the reckless position of the small boy who dodged into the open door of a powder magazine and lit his penny cigarette. When the smoke cleared away only a small fragment of the cigarette paper could be found.

We have Negro agricultural associations in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia that hold annual fairs; let them watch this new segregation crusade and do what they can to protect the interests of Negro farmers against hasty and hurtful legislation. And the sooner the new Baltimore segregation law shall be appealed through the State and Federal courts, so that the Negro everywhere may know without doubt what rights, if any, he has in the last resort to buy and sell landed property and to reside upon it or rent it to others, the better for all concerned.

LIGHT TURNED ON SEGREGATION

Shrewd Agent Secures Facts From White Guides.

FINDS UGLY SITUATION.

Investigation For National Association For the Advancement of Colored People Shows That Segregation Is In Full Sway In the Government Service In Washington.

New York.—The National Association For the Advancement of Colored People, incorporated in 1911, with headquarters in New York, has received so many complaints and inquiries in regard to the alleged segregation of colored employees in government departments in Washington that it sent a trained investigator, M. C. Nerney, to Washington to ascertain the facts. The association comprises both white and colored people. Its object is to secure for colored men and women full enjoyment of their rights as citizens, justice in all courts and equality of opportunity everywhere.

It has twenty branches, ranging from Boston to Washington and from New York to San Francisco and Tacoma. It publishes each month as its official organ the Crisis Magazine, which has a circulation of 32,000.

Among its officers and directors are Jane Addams, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Dr. J. E. Spingarn and Dr. John Haynes Holmes. The chairman of its board of directors is Oswald Garrison Villard of New York. Its president is Moorfield Storey of Boston. Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois is editor of its magazine.

The following report of the recent investigation was issued by the association Monday, Nov. 17:

Only those departments were visited where segregation was said to be increasing. In the miscellaneous and examining division of the bureau of engraving and printing workers have been paired according to race. White guides in this department told the investigator that it was to be the future policy of the bureau to segregate all its colored employees, but that this could not be strictly enforced until the bureau moved into its new building. In the dead letter office of the postoffice department colored employees have been segregated back of a row of lockers in a corner of the room. In fact, in this department segregation practically amounts to elimination, for of the seven colored men classified as clerks the investigator learned on credible authority that six were recently included in an order transferring sixty clerks, so that there will be only one colored clerk left among the thousands of white clerks employed in this department.

In the treasury building colored clerks have not yet been segregated, but it seems to be understood that as many as possible are to be segregated in the registry division. A southerner in charge of one of the offices in the treasury building remarked that they wanted to inaugurate segregation everywhere in the treasury department, but were handicapped because they did not know how to go about it, it being most difficult to determine upon the best method.

In the office of the auditor for the postoffice segregation seems to have been most skillfully worked out. Mr. Kram, the head of this department, said he never would lose an opportunity to introduce it. In one room colored men operate what is known as the "gang punch," and in another room the force working at the "assorting machines is entirely colored." White operatives doing the same work occupy separate rooms.

In one alcove where the investigator visited there were nine colored women working on the "key punch." The light and ventilation were poor. These women had been moved several times, but originally had been in rooms with white clerks, where they had good light and air.

That the basis of the whole segregation idea is caste and not race was indicated by the fact that both the superintendent of the postoffice building and the clerk who acted as guide in the treasury department repeatedly called attention to the absence of segregation in the cleaning forces, emphasizing the fairness with which the colored help is treated.

Again, contrasted with the "jim-crowing" of colored clerks in the postoffice department is the apparent lack of opposition to the employment of colored messengers or laborers in this department and even of colored clerks drawing clerical pay provided they do the work of messengers or laborers. A reliable authority informed the investigator that there are now six colored men on the clerical roll who do messenger service.

The effect of segregation is startling. Competition has been elminated. Those segregated are regarded almost as lepers and get what no one else wants. For example, in the bureau of engraving and printing the lunch room assigned to the colored women is insanitary. In the postoffice department there is no lunch room at all for colored help. In the office of the auditor for the postoffice the colored women were taken from light and airy rooms and placed in an unpleasant alcove. In the dead letter office, where the colored workers have been grouped back of a row

of lockers, the part of the room chosen is the least desirable.

Segregation in work has been effected so far without official orders. Generally the excuse is a readjustment in the work to increase efficiency. In this reorganization clerks are moved from one room to another, and when the process is completed the colored clerks always find themselves in some mysterious way together. The only official order issued in regard to segregation related to lavatories. As far as could be ascertained, only one official has given the colored people an opportunity to express their opinion of the policy of segregation. Arrangements for segregation had been made in one of the divisions of the pension bureau, but when the chief of the division learned that the colored employees were opposed to separation he gave them an opportunity to vote on the matter. They were unanimous in their opposition.

This man is reported to have said that segregation should not be introduced while he was the chief of this division. As a further indication of the feeling of the colored people in regard to this segregation may be cited the case of an old bookkeeper in the office of the auditor for the postoffice. This man has recently been reduced from first grade to fourth grade bookkeeper with no change in salary.

The reason assigned was that he could not do first grade work. This may be true. He resented the change bitterly, and his chief told the investigator that he had cried like a baby when he was moved, not so much because of the reduction in work, but because he felt that taking him out of the room where he had sat for ten or more years with white people, including women, was a reflection upon him.

SEGREGATION LAW

SEGREGATION LAW NOW IN EFFECT.

Mayor Preston Promptly Signs Ordinance After Passage in Council—Affirmative Vote of 15 to 4 in First Branch, With Five Members Absent—Ordinance Returned to Second Branch, Where It Was Promptly Confirmed—Legality of Measure Attacked by Messrs. Binswanger and Cummings.

The Bee 10-4-13.

Baltimore, Md., September 26.

By a vote of 15 to 4 and with five men absent the First Branch City Council last evening finally passed the administration segregation ordinance. It was at once sent back to the Second Branch and confirmed. Mayor Preston, who was awaiting the decision of the Council, promptly affixed his signature thereto, making it law.

Councilmen Binswanger, Cummings, Jording and Lang voted against the ordinance on its final reading. Messrs. Lasch, Jung, Gross, Gettemuller and Hildebrand were absent. Before the roll-call, Councilmen Binswanger, Cummings and West delivered addresses. Mr. West explained the part that he had played in bringing about segregation in the last few years, while Mr. Binswanger and Mr. Cummings attacked the legality of the measure.

Councilman Binswanger pointed out that there was an omission of an important clause in the second section of the ordinance and offered an amendment to correct the error. It was adopted. Councilman Cummings was the only solon to vote against the amendment. Councilman Spencer, observing that Mr. Binswanger helped to make the ordinance legal, arose and said that "the Fourteenth ward solon had become a stepson to segregation." The sally was greeted with laughter.

Just previous to that incident Mr. Binswanger had called Mr. West the "undisputed father of segregation," Mr. Curtis "the son of segregation," and Mr. Milton Dashiels "the mother-in-law of segregation." He predicted that the highest court in the land would reject the ordinance. He said that it "reeked of negrophobia and was legally defective."

In his address Mr. West said that there was unmistakable public demand for some immediate action on segregation. "I have the case too much at heart," said Mr. West, "to want to do anything which would interfere with the good results which I believe legislation of this kind will accomplish, and in view of the fact that many persons believe that a temporary measure will prevent threatened evil, I will, of course, gladly aid any attempt toward such an end."

The news that Mr. Cummings, the only colored solon in the City Council, would speak attracted some city officials and taxpayers to the chamber. Mayor's secretary, Robert E. Lee, City Librarian Coyle and City Statistician Flack were among those present. His speech, which was a defense of the colored race and a plea for fairness and kind treatment, was listened to with deep interest. He said:

While I know that it is not within my power to prevent the passage of this ordinance, yet I feel it my duty toward my people and toward the cause of justice to oppose it by my voice and vote.

This ordinance, like the others of its kind, is trying to do the impossible thing; that is, to thwart and hinder human progress. Neither prejudice, ill feeling nor temporary power can eventually prevent the triumph of justice or stop the tide of progress to which all humanity aspires.

The attempt of a people to better the conditions of their home life, to bring health and happiness to themselves and children should be encouraged rather than make them the objects of derision and contempt, and make them the victims of unjust and unconstitutional laws. I admit that there is a sentiment in favor of this legislation, but I submit it is unfair and unjust to my struggling people.

Aye, more, it is unfair and unjust to the great number of white taxpayers whose properties, long vacant by the drift of population, and who are compelled to pay their taxes on these vacant houses, to have the additional burden which this law imposes, making it a crime to receive rent from a certain class of citizens. I admit that the ablest, the best and the most ingenious legal talent of our city and state has been called into play to devise a law which will meet the test of our highest state and federal courts, but their labors will eventually go for naught, for the simple reason that it is an attempt to find a lawful way to do an unlawful thing.

No law like this one, which permits a citizen to own property, and denies to him the right to enjoy it, can stand the test of our state or United States Constitutions. I venture the prediction that this ordinance like its predecessors, will fall and be declared unconstitutional when it is taken, as it surely will be, to the highest court in the land.

LITTLE HOPE FOR SEGREGATION BILL

Will Most Likely Fail of Passage in St. Louis Municipal Assembly

OPINION OF COMMITTEE

Colored and White Members Say Problem Cannot be Solved by Crystallizing Prejudices in Legislation. 2-6-13

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE"

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 4.—Since the report made recently by the special committee on the housing of Negroes, appointed by the Committee on Racial Service Among the Colored People, in which the committee, composed of five Negro citizens and five white citizens, after an exhaustive investigation, declared its opposition to the legal segregation of Negroes on the grounds that such a step would be un-American and illegal, the consensus of opinion is that the measure will fail of passage in the Municipal Assembly and will not become a law to disgrace the name of the fourth largest city in the United States.

The colored members on the committee are Albert Burgess, David E. Gordon, the Rev. George E. Stevens, James L. Usher and Edward S. Williams. The white members are Roger N. Baldwin, the Rev. John W. Day, Dr. John Green, Jr., E. A. Hildenbrandt and Oscar L. Whitelaw.

In concluding its findings the committee had this to say:

"Our committee is unanimously of the opinion that the problem of the relation of white and colored people cannot be solved by crystallizing prejudices into legislation. It would frequently prevent colored people from improving their condition by moving into better neighborhoods; it would discriminate against their rights as American citizens, and would from a moral standpoint proclaim political as well as social inequality between the races. It would prevent the realization of the essential doctrine of American life—equal opportunity for all, regardless of race or creed.

"Incidentally, it would doubtless work a hardship on white property owners and agents in restricting the transfer and rental of property, much more costly than the injuries to property values today.

"We cannot believe that any broad-minded American, alive to the traditions of his country, and to the teachings of Christianity, can regard the legal segregation of races as either American or Christian. It would be just as logical to advocate the segregation of any race to which the dominant race in our community is in any way antagonistic.

"This committee believes that the problem can be solved only by the intelligent effort of white and colored people working together consciously for a betterment of conditions.

"This joint committee, representing both white and colored men, is pledged to use its best efforts in solving the problems presented, either in any particular case of friction in any neighborhood or in regard to the housing of colored people in our city as a whole. Such voluntary co-operation between white and colored people will go further toward better understanding and the prevention of ill-feeling than the un-American crystallization of prejudices in a law which at best is as unworkable as it is illegal."

NEGROES DON'T LIKE BEING SEGREGATED

Morning News 11-20-13

REPORT ON CONDITIONS

New York, Nov. 17.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to-day made public the report of a special agent sent to Washington to investigate the segregation of white and colored employes in government departments. The investigation was made as the result of many complaints and inquiries. The association has twenty branches throughout the country. Moorfield Storey of Boston is president, Oswald G. Villard of New York is chairman of the board of directors, which includes, among others, Miss Jane Addams and Miss Lillian D. Wald.

"The effect of segregation," says the report, "is startling. Competition has been eliminated. Those segregated are regarded almost as lepers and get what no one else wants. Segregation in work has been effected so far without official orders. Generally the excuse is a readjustment of work to increase efficiency."

Taking up individual departments, the report says:

"In the miscellaneous and examining division of the bureau of engraving and printing workers have been paired according to race. In the dead letter office of the Postoffice Department colored employes have been segregated back of a row of lockers in a corner of the room. In fact, in this department segregation practically amounts to elimination. In the Treasury building colored clerks have not yet been segregated, but it seems to be understood that as many as possible are to be segregated in the registry division.

"In the office of the auditor of the postoffice segregation seems to have been most skilfully worked out. In one room colored men operate what is known as the gang punch and in another room the force working at the assorting machines is entirely colored.

"In the bureau of engraving and printing the lunch room assigned to the colored women is insanitary. In the Postoffice Department there is no lunch room at all for colored help. In the office of the auditor for the postoffice the colored women were taken from light and airy rooms and placed in an unpleasant alcove. In the dead letter office, where the colored workers have been grouped back of a row of lockers, the part of the room chosen is least desirable.

"As far as could be ascertained only one official has given the colored people an opportunity to express their opinion of the policy of segregation. Arrangements for segregation had been made in one of the divisions of the pension bureau, but when the chief of the division learned that the colored employes were opposed to separation, he gave them an opportunity to vote on the matter. They were unanimous in their opposition."

LOUISVILLE MAY SEGREGATE NEGROES.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 16—A bill looking to the segregation of negroes in Louisville was introduced in the City Council tonight. Under the proposed ordinance negroes would be prohibited from moving into dwellings in a square in which the majority of residents are white, and white families would be forbidden to take possession of homes in a square inhabited principally by negroes.

The Republican 12-17-13

Segregation - 1913

SEGREGATION ORDINANCE IS DECLARED INVALID

Judge Elliott's Decision Another Big Victory for Negro Citizens.

ORDINANCE IS TOO VAGUE.

Court did not Pass Upon the Constitutionality of Ordinance—Framers Overlooked Rights as Citizens. 5-1-13

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 29.—Last week Judge Elliott in the Crimincal Court declared as invalid the segregation ordinance framed to prevent Negroes from moving into city blocks already occupied by whites. The constitutionality of the ordinance was not passed upon, the decision being given on the vagueness of the ordinance in describing was constituted a "white block" or a "colored block."

In his decision Judge Elliott said: "It is worth while in passing to note that in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance upon which the indictment is based, it would be possible to indict a white person who moves into and uses as a place of residence a house located in a block in which the houses, so far as they were used or occupied, were used or occupied as residences by colored persons. The present is, therefore, a case where the guilt or innocence of the traverser depends upon a decision as to whether by so doing he has violated a law which the Mayor and City Council had the right to pass, or having that right, has exercised it and made it effective by reasonable regulations.

"It is esential that the definition of 'white block' and a 'colored block' must be prescribed in a manner at once definite and beyound possible dispute. Let us therefore look at the ordinance in that regard. Section 1 of the ordinance undertakes to make it unlawful for any white person to move into or use as residence or place of abode any house situated or located on any block, the houses on which block are occupied, or used as places of abode, in whole or in part, by colored persons.

"Section 2 has the same provision with regard to colored persons in blocks where the houses are occupied as residences or places of abode, in whole or in part, by white persons.

"Now, it is needless to remark that the same block, could be, as great many blocks are now, occupied at the same time 'in part' by colored persons and in part by white persons, and by the section above quoted it would be unlawful for either white or colored persons to move into or remain in the block. So that every block in the city containing at the present time both white and colored persons would become at once depopulated upon any enforcement of the ordiance.

'Where, then, by the definition in the ordinance a block can be at the same time both a 'white block' and a 'colored block' it would seem unnecessary to say that the ordinance is invalid and unenforceable to punish either white or colored persons. This court does not concern itself with the considerations which may have suggested the enactment of the ordinance in question, but it is possible that the evident difficulties of securing the objects which its framers may have had in view had the effect of confusing them, so that in the endeavor to please certain interests they have overlooked the rights of the citizens generally."

SEGREGATION HIS PLEA IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Aswell, of Louisiana, Replies to Oswald G. Villard—"Hurt by Mistaken Theory"

11-7-13

Special to ADVOCATE-VERDICT.

Washington, D. C. Nov. 3.—Vigorous defense of the policy of segregating the white and Negro races in the government departments in Washington was made Saturday by Representative James B. Aswell, of Louisiana, in a speech which he presented for publication in the Congressional Record. He declared that unless a change is made by various cabinet heads, the efficiency of the public service will be destoyed and irreparable injury will be done to both races.

The speech of the Louisianian was in reply to remarks made here recently by Oswald Garrison Villard, of New York.

Speaking, he said, from a lifelong knowledge of the Negro, and his character, not a little of which was gained while he was superintendent of public education in Louisiana, Mr. Aswell declared that "serious and unnecessary injury is being inflicted upon the Negro race by lack of information, the misguided energy, and the wild theories" of Northern men and women who should study deeper into the race question before attempting to settle it.

"Mr. Villard," said Mr. Aswell, "seems to be shedding crocodile tears because some one in Atlanta said the Negro's place is in the cornfield. He thinks that to segregate the races in the government service is a stupid political policy.

"Every informed and right-thinking white man," continued Mr. Aswell, "while sympathizing with and anxious to help the Negro in his place, recognizes the necessity of preserving the integrity and the supremacy of the white race.

"It is time for thinking people everywhere to find themselves in relation to the race problem. It is our duty to help the Negro by making him proficient in his own sphere and by giving him a correct idea of his proper circumscribed position in society and in the republic.

"If the practice of race equality established by the Republican party is not changed self-respecting proficient white men and women will be driven from the service of the government."

PRESIDENT DUDLEY ON RURAL SEGREGATION.

Editor of the Daily News:

About the 1st of October I wrote a letter to a prominent editor in this state asking him to kindly favor us with publication. He was and is now using every effort to mold public sentiment in favor of rural segregation by legislation and for this reason I asked the courtesy of his columns to present to his readers the other side of the question as best I could. He has promised so to do, but as yet has not been able to keep that promise. For this reason I am writing to ask, in behalf of the farming interest among the negroes of the state, and, I really believe, in behalf of the best interests of the state itself, that you favor us with your columns in order that we may be able to get a hearing to enter a protest before sentiment is crystallized in favor of legislation that will restrict the right of a white land owner to sell and the privilege of an industrious negro to buy. We make this protest because:

First. It is not necessary. Segregation of races and peoples is natural all over the world. The general tendency of people of the same race is to get together. Abnormal exceptions exist, but they are negligible quantities, too insignificant for special legislation.

That government is best that governs least—that places no unnecessary restrictions and handicaps upon the activities of the people.

The white man, with his ownership and control of the bulk of farming land, with his superior wisdom and strength, with his ability to form and conduct powerful organizations to promote and protect his interests such as the negro has not the capacity to do—the white man, with all of these advantages, needs no legislation to keep the negro in his comparative poverty and weakness from driving the white farmer from any section of this country.

The white residents of a community need no legislation to give them the advantage in competing with the negro prospective purchaser in dealing with a non-resident land owner. Racial consanguinity and superior financial ability to drive the prospective negro purchaser from the field of competition render class legislation entirely unnecessary.

The white women of the rural sections will find no protection in such legislation. This legislation strikes not at the negro criminal, but at the industrious negro farmer who is just as ready and willing now to protect the white women of his neighborhood as his fathers did in the days of the civil war, when the masters left their wives and daughters in the charge of these slaves who, although an outrage committed upon a white woman at that time was classed only as a minor and not a major offense, were never known to violate their trust. The class of negroes whom white women may dread will not be touched and are not interested in legislation segregating the races. They more nearly belong to that largely thriftless class who may be found more often among your servants and hirelings, and would therefore be exempted from the operations of segregation legislation.

Second. It is not fair. This legislation, whether intended to be so or not, is likely to prove class legislation, in which the negro will have no voice in making and little influence in its enforcement. We know what laws for the segregation of the races mean. The separate car law on its face is very fair, but because we have no representative at the seat of power we are compelled daily to pay equal railroad fare, while the accommodations for our comfort and the protection of our lives are decidedly inferior. Wherever legislation is made for separation, because we have no representative at the seat of power, and because we have been largely disfranchised, we are forced to bear flagrant, open breaches of justice; we are so very far removed from the seat of authority that it is difficult in the distance to make our faint plea for fair play heard.

Third. It is not wise. The negro farmer of North Carolina is probably the most potent factor that the negro race contributes to the development of the state. With the disfranchisement of the race, the separate car laws, now with a law to hamper the negro in the purchase of property, the question would come, "What next?" This agitation is calculated to disturb industrious negroes all over the state; to excite their fears and to give force to the plea of northern interests who are now thoroughly canvassing the negroes to put their surplus earnings in northern real estate, and to have in the south the fruits of their labor in easy portable shape so that they may be ready for the "what next?" Such restlessness helps to narrow the chances and to increase the handicaps upon negro industry, development and character. You cannot disturb so important an element in the development of the state without injuring the general interest of the state as well. For these reasons, on behalf of the negro farmers of North Carolina, I thank you for the privilege of appealing to the conscience of your readers. I beg them not to strengthen the hostile spirit as represented by such men as Governor Blease, Senator Vardaman and the Rev. Thomas Dixon. The fairest laws in the hands of such men would be cruel and oppressive to negro farmers. We appeal for fair play, and we most respectfully enter our protest against such restrictions upon the activities and privileges of negro farmers, because it is unnecessary for the protection of the white people of the state, it is unfair to the negro farmers of the state, and it is unwise in dealing with the future development of the state.

JAS. B. DUDLEY.

Greensboro, Nov. 21, 1913.

PATHETIC SCENE AT WHITE HOUSE

Negro Democrats Feelingly Remind the President of Broken Promises

WILSON SHOWS SURPRISE

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 2

ems to be More Cognizant of Affairs Going on in Mexico han in Departments at Washington.

)W THINGS HAVE CHANGED?

ce Upon a Time Colored Men Could ee the President Without Having to Use Influence of Congressmen.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE: 11-13-13

Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.—On ursday, November 6, a pathetic scene s enacted at the White House. Presnt Woodrow Wilson and Negro Demrats who a year ago were singing his uises were principals. The Chief Exutive looked solemn and the countences of the members of the delegation colored citizens were downcast and l. There were tense moments when seemed that tears would be plentifully ed, but by a heroic effort the strongarted men succeeded in refraining om giving a lachrymal exhibition in ch historic surroundings. "Colored" urs in the White House! What would ardaman and his clan have said?

The delegation of colored citizens presented the National Independent olitical League, which organization orked enthusiastically for the election Woodrow Wilson for President. Durg the campaign members of the race re told by these warm Wilson suporters that if the Democrats were ted into power many important anges would happen in which the lored citizens would be directly ected. Wilson was elected and their ords came true.

Finally Succeed in Seeing Wilson.

So after many unsuccessful attempts see the President an audience was nally arranged, thanks to kindly-disosed Congressmen, and Mr. Wilson ndescended to hear what his colored lmirers had to say. But, alas! No nger did they smother him with proise compliments and promlaim him a ue friend of the race. The diplomatially charged him with insincerity and ccused him of sanctioning "Jim Crowm" in the various departments of the nited States Government. The spokesan of the party quoted a letter which Ir. Wilson had written before elecon, as follows:

It is my earnest wish to see justice done colored people in every matter, and not mere grudging justice, but justice executed with liberality and cordial good feeling. Every principle of our Constitution commands this, and our sympathies should also make it easy.

The President was informed that irer words were never written and eir readers could not possibly have pected their author to countenance e institution of any new policy in his vn branch of the Government, now nittedly based on racial prejudice. esident Wilson was told that Secrey McAdoo had required separate eat- tables and had established a "Jim ow" system in the Auditor's rooms the Postoffice Department, the Bu- au of Engraving and Printing and sewhere.

It is said that the President at first inced much surprise that such un- merican methods were being emloyed in the United States Govern- ent, and he first seemed to doubt if Jim Crowism" had been officially sanoned. On his face was an unmistakble expression of grief that the Govrnment should be so disgraced.

Mr. Wilson was handed a copy of an rder issued by the Auditor for the Inrior Department which was specific demanding that separate lavatories e used by colored and white clerks. ther "Jim Crow" literature printed the United States Government were bmitted to President Wilson for persal.

Not a Smile to be Seen.

By this time not a pleasant face was be seen. Cheerfulness was as scarce an atom of radium. The President the United States did not appear to as well informed on the "Jim Crown" of colored American citizens by e United States Government as he es on the Mexican situation, confess- g that perhaps he was not well posted the matter. He promised to investgate conditions and appeared to be peful of finding a solution to "Jim rowism" that would be satisfactory to l concerned. This, of course, includ- l John Skeleton Williams, Vardaman, illman and Hoke Smith.

The delegation left with the Presint a petition signed by Negro citizens rotesting against segregation, and after parting which seemed to give much ain (to Wilson) the party slowly left he White House, feeling that the Naonal Independent Political League ad partly made amends for advising use his influence to prevent separation of negro and white clerks in government offices throughout the country when it adopted unanimously a resolution proposed jointly by A. C. Griner, of Washington, and H. H. Proctor, of Augusta, Ga., negroes.

Defense of Provisional President Huerta's administration in Mexico and denial that the Mexican executive had a share in the murder of former President Madero and Vice President Suarez was made by Rev. John Howland, of Guadalajara, a missionary, in an address before the annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions held in connection with the National Council of the Congregational Churches here today.

He also paid a strong tribute to the rule of Porfirio Diaz as worthy of the epigram: "He made a nation; and he destroyed a people."

Dr. Howland has lived for thirty-one years in Mexico as president of the Collegio Internacional at Guadalajara.

"The widespread opinion that President Huerta seized the presidency," he said, "or that he came in through the assassin's door is entirely incorrect. His government was both officially and popularly accepted days before the death of Madero. Huerta had nothing to gain by Madero's death.

"President Madero left the treasury bankrupt and revenues were immensely reduced by the closing of most of the ports of entry, the interruption of traffic and general disturbance. The hostile attitude of American authorities against General Huerta caused the bankers who had arranged a large loan to delay the proposed payments and this has greatly impeded the pacification of the country. Mexico should be left alone. It is well able to take care of itself."

Mr. Howland said that if there was no election in Mexico, the people would be perfectly safe under Huerta's continued government.

He declared there was no danger for Americans in Mexico. Urging that the United States should not intervene and declaring there was no reason for such intervention, Mr. Howland said:

"The United States has made Mexico an enemy by its dictatorial attitude."

APPEAL TO WILSON FOR NEGRO CLERKS

National Council of Congregational Churches Against Separation of Clerks in Government Offices

Mont Adv. 10-28-13

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 27.—The National Council of Congregational Churches today appealed to President Wilson to

BIG RACE RIOT IS FEARED AT BALTIMORE

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 8.—Baltimore has a new segregation "law" and its discussion and passage have left the races in this city like opposing armies.

The homes of several colored families who happened to move into blocks where the other residents are white have been stoned and windows broken. The colored people of the vicinity have retaliated by breaking the windows of white residents. There have been a number of race clashes in various sections of the city, and whites and colored have been injured. A number of arrests of both races have been made, and the penalties have been about the same.

The most severe skirmishes took place in and around the 1300 block of Mosher street. A colored family moved into 1324 Mosher street and the whites began to bombard their house. The colored people of the vicinity retaliated, and broken windows, broken heads and bruises resulted. The home of a colored family at 828 N. Stricker street was stoned. The white neighbors raised $50, which along with a month's rent free and the expense of moving, persuaded the colored family to move elsewhere.

White real estate dealers who rent houses to colored people have been threatened and their tenants intimidated, but nearly all have refused to be intimidated. Should the whites become still more aggressive a serious clash between the races will result, as many colored people are in a most determined mood.

The new segregation law was signed last Thursday night by Mayor Preston after it had been rushed through the City Council. Councilman Cummings made a speech against its passage, asserting that the courts would surely declare it invalid.

Another phase of the segregation agitation is the fight made by residents of the northern suburbs to prevent Morgan College being located here. The college has recently secured $100,000 and it will seek a new location. The present indications are that it will secure a first class location and will be the center of an ideal suburb for Negroes, where every home is built along an approved line and with a minimum cost.

AUGUSTA'S CITY COUNCIL DEFEATS SEGREGATION

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 12-18-13

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 16.—A special meeting of Augusta's city council was held Monday night, December 8, to consider the segregation bill introduced by Councilman Myers, prescribing the sections wherein white and colored citizens of Augusta might reside. The measure was given its second and third reading, but when put to a vote was recisively defeated.

The Augusta Chronicle, Augusta's morning paper, of which Thomas W. Loyless is editor, with hosts of white citizens, saw the possibilities for unpleasantness as a result of this law, should it be passed, and opposed it.

W. J. White, Jr., managing editor of *The Georgia Baptist*, wrote an open letter to the mayor and members of the city council, which was published in the *Chronicle* of December 7, deprecating the enactment of such a law, declaring it unnecessary, and claiming that instead of diminishing, it would increase and intensify feeling and friction between the races for the following reasons:

"1. It is a generally accepted fact that the relations between the races in this city are as amicable, if not more amicable, than in any city in he South. That this is true, is proven by the fact that visitors to Augusta from other sections of the country frequently comment favorably upon the exceptionally cordial relations between the races in this city, and but a few months ago, one of our white daily papers, The Augusta Chronicle, was responsible for the statement, made in its editorial columns, that the relations between the [illegible] in Augusta were 'better than in [illegible]ty in Georgia.'

"2. Augusta is essentially a 'home city.' That is to say, a much larger proportion of its citizens and their forbears were born in Augusta or in its immediate vicinity, than at a distance. Its colored people and its white people, have, to a remarkable degree, been friends for generations past. This friendship has borne its fruit in the present status of the races in Augusta, and one of its direct results has been an understanding, tacit thought it be, which has always, which does now, and which always will, involve mutual regard on the part of both for the delicacies of their position which no law that could be passed, could or would, make more binding, or cause to be more religiously and scrupulously regarded.

"3. There has not been, there is not now, there will never be, any disposition on the part of colored people to move into any section of the city, or into any residential section in which they will be non grata, and to pass a law decreeing that they shall not do something which they have never done anad which they have no thought of ever doing, would seem, it appears to us, to be bordering perilously close to that line, invisible, yet firm, which separates tolerance from intolerance, and right from wrong.

"4. To pass such a law would be an incentive in some cases for the perpetuation of injustices not now possible, in that a feeling of power on the one hand, and of resentment on the other, would be engendered in thoughtless individuals which might be more serious in their results than any frivolous difficulties which might take place in the absence of such a law."

NEGROES MAKE APPEAL TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Mont Adv. 8-19-13

Segregation of Races in Government Employ Strenuously Opposed by Race

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Appeal was made today to President Wilson by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against the agitation looking to the segregation of the negro and white employes in the Federal Government in Washington. Since the new administration came in to power, pressure has been brought to bear both upon the executive and legislative branches of the government to bring about such a reform.

The appeal to the President declares such an act would not be only a "gross injustice" to the negro race, but that it would be also "the most hateful kind of discrimination." Segregation, it is contended in the petition, not only would limit the chances of the negro for promotion and advancement, but that it would be cited as the excuse for "new racial outrages."